The Colonization Herald

AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1838. NO. 20.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1837, AT BASSA COVE.

Date. Sept.	Thermom. 6h	9	12	3h	6h	Rain.	Wind.	REMARKS.
1	74	76	76	76	76		S.	Rainy; cleared off a little before sunset.
2	76	76	78	78	78		S.S.W	Showers; clear part of the day.
3	78	78	78	78	76	3.049	do.	Rainy; clear at sunset.
4	76	76	78	80	80		do.	But one slight shower.
5	76	76	80	80	80	.135	do.	Fine clear day.
6	76	76	80	81	81		do.	Clear throughout the day.
7	77	77	80	80	80		do.	About 5 a slight shower.
8	76	80	80	81	80		do	Rain about 5.
9	76	76	76	77	76	3.085	do.	Heavy showers at night and part of the day; ceased a little about 5.
10	76	76	77	78	78	2.465	do.	Rain nearly all day; showers heavy in the afternoon.
11	76	76	77	77	77	.936	W.	Tornadoes, i. e. squalls of wind and rain.
12	76	77	79	79	78	.069	S. W.	Rain during the night; fair, till a squall at 5.
13	78	78	79	79	78	.820	do.	Frequent gusts; clear a short time in the morning.
14	77	77	78	78	77	1.158	S.S.W	Gusts of wind and rain less frequent.
15	77	77	78	79	79		do.	Clear all day; rain about 6 P. M.
16	77	77	80	79	79	1.161	S. W.	Gusts of wind and rain commenced about 4.
17	77	77	79	81	78		do.	Rained in the morning, and a slight shower in the afternoon.
18	78	77	78	78	78	1.130	N.	Violent gusts of rain in morning; clear in afternoon; rain again at night.
19	78	77	78	78	78	1.191	N. W.	Rain early; cloudy, with slight showers.
20	76	77	79	80	79	.808	S. W.	Fine day; a very slight shower.
21	78	77	80	80	80		S.	Rain and thunder in the night; clear day; rain about sunset.
22	78	77	78	80	78		S. W.	Fair day; a very slight shower.
23	78	78	79	79	78		do.	Ditto; shower in the evening and rainy in the night.
24	78	78	78	78	78		do.	Cloudy; rain at 4 P. M.; clear at 5.
25	76	77	79	78	78	3.080	do.	Rain during the night; cloudy day; slight rain.
26	78	78	80	80	79		do.	Rain and thunder at night; clear most of the day.
27	78	78	79	80	79	3.085	N.& do	Fair morning; showers at 4 P. M.
28	79	79	79	79	79		S. W.	Showers through the day; thunder in the evening.
29	76	77	80	80	80		W.	Fine day throughout.
30	79	79	80	80	80	2.155	do.	Fine till a heavy shower at 4 P. M.; rained in torrents in the night.
						27.368		

Date Oct.	Thermom. 6h	9h	12	3h	6h	Rain.	Wind.	REMARKS.
1	79	80	80	81	79		W.	No rain; some clouds.
2	76	79	80	80	80		do.	Fine day throughout.
3	80	79	79	80	78		S. W.	Cloudy; rain in the morning till 10.
4	78	77	79	80	78	.356		Clear most of the day.
5	79	79	79	80	79		E. & W.	Showers during the day; slight thunder.
6	79	78	78	78	78	1.772		Rained hard at night, and till 3 P. M.
7	78	80	80	79	81			Clear and fine day; rain in the night.
8	79	80	81	81	81		S. W.	Fine day throughout.
9	79	79	80	80	80		do.	Rain in the morning; remainder clear.
10	79	80	80	80	81	2.000	N. & do.	Clear day, except slight showers at 4 P. M.
11	78	77	77	78	78	3.075	S. W.	Rained hard till about 1 P. M.
12	77	79	79	78	78	3.075	do.	Rained nearly all day.
13	77	79	79	79	78	2 642	do.	Showers; cloudy.
14	77	79	79	79	78		do.	Cloudy; violent rain about 5.
15	77	78	78	79	80		S.E &W.	Rain in the night and at noon; cloudy afternoon.
16	78	79	80	81	79	1.662	S. W.	No rain, but showers passed around.
17	78	78	80	79	79		Variable.	Little rain; cloudy.
18	76	78	80	80	80	3.075	E.&S.W.	Cloudy in the morning; rain at night.
19	78	80	81	81	81		N.&S.W	Variable weather; thunder and lightning at night.
20	78	79	81	80	81		E.&S.W.	Rainy; thunder and lightning.
21	78	77	79	80	80	.800	do.	Clear until about 5 o'clock.
22	78	79	80	81	78		E N.WE	Several heavy showers, with thunder in the afternoon.
23	77	78	80	80	80		S. W.	Showers and thunder during the day.
24	77	77	79	80	81	5.585	do.	Clear.
25	79	81	80	80	80		E.W&S	Cloudy, and some rain.
26	79	79	80	80	80			
27	78	79	80	80	79			
28	79	80	80	80	80			
29	79	80	83	83	81		S. W.	Fine day throughout.
30	79	80	82	82	83		S.W.by S	Ditto.
31	79	80	82	83	83		S. W.	
						24.042		

Date Nov.	Thermom. 3h	9h	12	3h	6h	Rain.	Wind.	REMARKS.
1	78	82	83	84	80		S. W.	Dry season about commencing. Tornadoes nearly over.
2	76	79	82	82	81		do.	Sea breeze generally sets in from the West then turns to the South,
3	78	79	82	82	82		do.	and settles in the South West.
4	79	82	82	83	80		do.	Heavy shower on 2d, to day fine—flying clouds.
5	79	80	82	82	80		do.	Clouds, shower from South at 5 P. M. wind South-east at 6.
6	76	74	80	80	80	4.770	WSW	Flying clouds, shower at 7 P. M. from South-East, rain continued ½ hour.
7	76	79	80	81	81		S. W.	Cloudy morning; land breeze from North-West at 6 A. M.; at 8 A. M.
8	79	81	81	81	80		do.	shower from East. Fine day—hot sun.
9	77	78	82	83	81		N. W.	Fine shower at 5 P. M. after which the wind was North for a short time.
10	78	80	81	82	81		do.	Land breeze changed to North East, North and North West; shower
11	77	81	81	82	82		S. W	from East at 5 P. M. A shower with thunder.
12	79	79	81	82	81		do.	Cloudy and sunny; showery evening.
13	78	80	83	84	82		do.	Fine day, some thunder, P. M.
14	78	79	82	83	80		do.	
15								Light shower at 4 P. M. and 6.
16							do.	
17							do.	
18								
19	77	78	81	82	80		do.	
20	77	78	82	81	79		do.	
21	78	81	82	83	81		do.	
22	79	81	83	83	80		do.	Fine clear day throughout.
23	81	81	82	83	83		do.	do do thunder shower 9 P. M.
24	78	79	82	82	83		do.	do part of the day—a slight shower.
25	79	80	80	81	80		do.	No rain but generally cloudy, thunder at night.
26	78	79	80	82	82		do.	Fine day—rain at night.
27	78	80	81	81	81		N.&W	Rain in the morning; clear evening.
28	78	79	81	83	82		S.W.	Clear day; rain at night.
29	78	79	82	83	82		do.	Fine clear day.
30	80	81	82	84	82	1.757	do.	do do do
						6.527		

From Chambers' Journal.

THE CRANBERRY MEADOW.

A SIMPLE STORY.

It was a clear morning in April; the ground, bushes, and fences, sparkled with their frosty covering. The bare hills and leafless trees looked as if they could not long remain bare and leafless, beneath a sky so bright. A robin here and there ventured a short, sweet note, and earth and sky seemed to rejoice in the scene.—The path that led to the village school was trod by happy children, whose glowing cheeks and merry voices testified that they partook of the general gladness.

In the same path, at a distance from a group of neatly dressed and smiling children, was a little girl, whose pale, soiled face, tattered dress, and bare feet, bespoke her the child of poverty and vice. She looked upon the laughing band before her with a wistful countenance, and hiding behind her shawl the small tin pail she carried, lingered by the fence till the children were out of sight, and then, turning into another road, proceeded to perform her usual errand at the yellow shop. The bright calm morning had no charm for her. Her little heart felt none of the lightness and gaiety that the hearts of children feel when nature is beautiful around them. She could not laugh as they laughed; and as the sound of their merry voices seemed still to linger on her ear, she wondered that she could not be as happy as they. And then she thought of the dreariness and poverty of her home, of the cruelty of her father, of the neglect and unkindness of her mother, the misery of the long cold winter through which she had just passed, of the hunger her little brothers and herself often felt; she thought of the neat appearance of the children she had just seen, and then looked upon her own dress, torn and dirty as it was, till the tears filled her eyes, and her heart became sadder than ever. Mary, who possessed a degree of intelligence above what her years would seem to warrant, knew what made those children so different from herself; she well knew that they would spend that day in school, learning something useful, while she would spend it in idleness at home, or in trying to quiet the hungry baby and please the other children, while her mother was picking cranberries in the meadow. Mary knew she was, that very morning, to carry home something that would make her mother cross and wholly unmindful of her destitute children.

When she had reached the spirit shop, its keeper was not there; but his son, a bright, intelligent boy of thirteen, stood behind the counter, playing with his little sister. Mary asked for the rum with a faltering voice, and as she offered the jug, our young tradesman, looking upon her with mingled contempt and pity, said, "What does your mother drink rum for?" Mary felt ashamed, and looked so sad that the boy was sorry for what he had said. He gave her the liquor, and tied up the scanty allowance of meal; and Mary, with a heavy heart, but hasty step, proceeded upon her way. When she reached her dwelling—and who needs a description of a drunkard's dwelling? her mother met her at the door, and hastily snatching the jug from her hand, drank off its burning contents. She then took the meal to prepare breakfast, and Mary was sent to gather some sticks to kindle the fire. The dough was then placed before the smoky, scanty fire, and the impatient children hovered around to watch its progress. Long, however, before it was sufficiently baked, they snatched it, piece by piece, away, till nothing but the empty tin remained.

The little boys, with their hunger scarcely satisfied, then left the house to loiter, as usual, in the streets, while Mary, as she saw her mother becoming every moment more incapable of attending to the wants of her infant, took the poor little creature into her arms, and in trying to sooth its sufferings, half forgot her own. She had just succeeded in lulling the baby when her father entered. He had been in the meadow picking the cranberries, which had been preserved during the winter under the snow, and which could now be sold for a few cents a quart. Though once a strong and active man, so degraded had he become, that few persons were willing to employ him; and he resorted to picking cranberries as the only means left him of obtaining what his appetite so imperiously demanded.

On entering the room, and seeing the state his wife was in, he uttered a loud curse, and at the same time bade Mary leave the crying child, that his entrance had awakened, put on her bonnet, and hasten to the village to sell the cranberries, and on her return call at the yellow shop.

Mary left the child, put on her bonnet, and with a trembling heart commenced her walk. On her way she met her brothers, and stopped to tell them, that as their father was then at home, they had better keep away from the house till her return. She then called from door to door; but at every place her timid inquiry, "Do you want any cranberries here?" met the same chilling answer—"No."

At length wearied out, and fearful that she could not dispose of them at all, she sat down by the roadside and wept bitterly. But the sun had long passed its meridian, and was gradually lowering in the western sky. She *must* go home; and what would her father say if she returned with the cranberries unsold? This she could not do; and she determined to try to exchange them at the shop, for the spirit her father wanted.

After waiting some time at the counter till the wants of this and that wretched victim were supplied, she told her errand, and after much hesitation on the part of the shopkeeper, and much entreaty on her own, the cranberries were exchanged for rum. Mary then rapidly retraced her steps homeward, and with a beating heart entered the cottage. Her father was not present, but her mother was there, and, on inquiring where she had been, insisted on Mary giving her the spirit. Mary refused as long as she dared, for she knew how terrible would be the anger of her father, should he find the quantity diminished on his return. But the mother regardless of every thing except the gratification of her own appetite, seized the vessel from her child, and drank a large portion of its contents.

It was scarcely swallowed before her husband entered; and, enraged at seeing the spirit so much lessened, he reproached first Mary, and then his wife, in the most bitter terms. The provoking replies of the latter excited his rage almost beyond control; and Mary, fearing for the safety of herself and brothers, crept with them into an empty closet, where, with their arms around each other, they remained almost breathless with alarm, trembling at their father's loud threats, and the fearful screams of their mother.

At length the discord was hushed, and all was silent, except the low groans of the suffering wife, and the cries of the helpless babe. The childen then crept from their hiding place, to seek for some food before they laid themselves down upon their wretched bed, to forget their fears for a while in sleep. But in vain did they look for a crust of bread or a cold potato. Mary could find nothing but the remainder of the meal she had procured in the morning, but it was too late to attempt baking another cake. The fire was all out upon the hearth, and it was too dark to go in search of wood. So the hungry children, with their wants unsupplied, were obliged to lay themselves down to sleep.

In the village in which Mary's parents lived, the wretched condition of the family had often attracted attention; but the case of the parents seemed so hopeless, little exertion was made to persuade them to abandon their ruinous habits, till Mr. Hall, an energetic agent of the cause of abstinence from intoxicating fluids, visited the place. The husband and wife were then induced to attend the temperance meeting, and listen to his address. Whispers and significant looks passed between the acquaintances, when Thomas and his wife entered the church, and scarcely one among the number thought they could be at all benefited by what they might hear. But they did not see Thomas' heart, or know what a wretched being he felt himself to be. Through necessity neither he nor his wife had tasted spirit for several days, as their means of obtaining it had failed. The cranberries were all gathered from the meadow, and persons of their character could not obtain employment. Thus situated, Thomas knew he must take a different course, or himself and family would be sent to the workhouse. It was on account of these circumstances that he this evening consented with his wife to attend the meeting.

When the speaker commenced, Thomas, feeling himself uneasy, wished himself away. But by degrees he became more and more interested, until his eye fixed upon the speaker, and the tear that rolled down his bloated face proved the depth of his feeling. He heard his own case so well described, the remedy so plainly pointed out, so affectionately urged, that new light seemed to break upon his mind, and he inwardly exclaimed, "I *can* do it, I *will* do it, if I die in the attempt;" and at the close of the service, going boldly up to a group of temperance men, who were surrounding the speaker, he requested that his name and the name of his wife might be added to the temperance list. A murmur of approbation followed his request, and hand after hand was presented for a shake of congratulation. Nancy pulled her husband's coat as she heard her name mentioned, and said faintly, "Not mine, not mine, Thomas." But the words were unheard or disregarded, and he bent steadily over the shoulder of the Secretary till he actually saw the names of Thomas and Nancy Milman among the names of those who pledged themselves to abstain from all use of ardent spirits.

As he turned to leave the church, William Stevens, a sober, industrious man, a friend of Thomas in his better days, but who had long abandoned the society of a drunkard, took him by the hand, and after expressing his satisfaction at the course he had pursued, invited him to call at his house on his way home. After some hesitation, Thomas and Nancy consented; the latter being exceedingly pleased at being again invited to call on Hannah Stevens.

As William opened the door, Hannah rose from her seat by the cradle, and glanced first at her husband, and then at his companions, with a look of astonishment and inquiry, which yielded, however, to one of kind welcome and glad surprise, when her husband said, "I have brought you some friends, Hannah." "Yes," said Thomas, "and may we henceforth merit the title." Nancy hung down her head as if ashamed of the thoughts that were passing through her mind. Hannah, noticing her appearance, feared she did not sympathize much with her husband's feelings. I must encourage the poor woman, thought she, or her husband will be undone. If Nancy does not encourage him by her example all will be lost.

The company then seated themselves round the cheerful fire, and while Thomas and William were engaged in conversation, Hannah threw aside the quilt to let Nancy see the baby. It was just the age of her own, but oh! how different! The rosy, healthy little creature before her, in its clean nightgown, sleeping so soundly, recalled to her mind her own pale, sickly, neglected child at home, in its ragged, dirty dress, so seldom changed; and the tears started into her eyes at the sad recollection. Hannah saw the effect produced upon her feelings, and wishing to increase it still more, asked her to walk into her bedroom to see her other children. Hannah was a kind, careful mother, and, knowing the strength of a mother's love, she wished to make use of this strong principle to recall the wretched wanderer before her to a sense of her duty. Nor was she disappointed in the result of her experiment. Nancy was evidently affected at a view of the neat, comfortable appearance of her neighbour's house, and Hannah seized this opportunity to point out to her her dreadful neglect of duty. It was a kind, but a plain, faithful proof, calculated to awaken in her bosom every feeling of a mother that yet remained. Nancy did not leave the room until she had promised by her own example to encourage her husband to return to the uniform practice of sobriety.—Thomas and his wife then took leave of their kind neighbours.

We will leave this happy fireside, and just accompany Thomas and Nancy to their desolate abode. As they approached the house, the faint cries of the neglected baby first met the parents' ears. Poor Mary was endeavouring, as usual, to quiet the little sufferer. There was no fire upon the hearth, no light upon the table, but the moonbeams through the changing clouds, were sufficient to reveal the gloom and wretchedness of the drunkard's home. Thomas and Nancy could not but perceive the contrast between the home they had just left, and their own. It was a contrast most sad and humiliating.

Early the next morning, the first person the family saw coming down the lane was little William Stevens. He had in his hand a basket of potatoes, which his father had sent Thomas Milman, with a request that he would call at his workshop after he had eaten his breakfast. This unexpected present gave much joy to this destitute family; and Mary, with her little brothers, will not soon forget how acceptable were their boiled potatoes that morning, though eaten without butter or salt. Thomas called, as he was requested, at William Stevens' workshop, and found there a job which would employ him for a day or two. This was joyfully and speedily undertaken; and after an industrious day's work, he received at the close a part of his wages to lay out in food for his family. Thomas had little to struggle with this day, and on the whole it passed by easily and pleasantly. Not so with poor Nancy. Having less to employ her mind than her husband, she was sorely tempted, more than once, to send Mary to the yellow shop to exchange what remained of her kind neighbour's gift for rum. But the thought of Hannah's kindness, and her own promise, so solemnly made, restrained her.

At last the day wore by, and it was time for Thomas to return. As soon as the children saw him enter the lane, they ran, as was their custom, to their hiding-place, for knowing nothing of what had recently transpired, they expected to find him intoxicated as usual.

"Can that be father?" whispered they to each other, as they heard a steady step and calm voice. The youngest boy peeped out his head to see.

"Come here, my poor boy," said Thomas kindly; "you needn't be afraid; I am not drunk." "Oh, he isn't drunk; he isn't drunk!" said Jemmy, clapping his hands in great joy; "he isn't drunk; come out; father wont hurt us." Half faithless, half believing, the other children left their hiding-place, and came around their father.

"Mother hasn't sent you for any rum to-day, has she, Mary?" "No, father; I hope I shall never go to that shop again." "You never shall, to buy rum, Mary, I promise you. Do you believe me?" Mary looked as though she did not quite believe, but she said nothing.

A year has passed by since the period when our history commenced. It is as fine a morning in April as it then was. The children of the village are pursuing their way to school as pleasantly as they then were. But where is the little girl with soiled face, tattered dress, and bare feet, that then attracted our attention? Look for one of the happiest girls among that gay, laughing group, and you will find her. Her dirty tattered garments are exchanged for neat and comely ones; her bare feet are covered with tidy shoes and stockings, and in her hand she carries not a tin pail, but a basket containing her school-books and work. The scenes through which this day will carry her will be very different from those through which she passed a year ago. A great and blessed change has indeed come over this once wretched family. They have left the miserable habitation which was once theirs, and are now living upon a small but excellent farm, the owner of which is not afraid to rent it to so sober and industrious people as Thomas and his wife have now become. Within the year, Thomas has been able to purchase comfortable clothing for his family, decent furniture for his house, and has besides partly paid for two yokes of oxen, and four cows.

Look at Thomas at work in his fields, and managing his little farm—thriving at home, and respected abroad—and say, what would tempt him to come again under the influence of his former ruinous habits? Look at Nancy, too, superintending her dairy, and supplying the wants of her now happy family; does she wish for the return of those days, when she was the intemperate mother of hungry, neglected children? But live there not hundreds of mothers who *are* at this time what she formerly *was!* And can they not, will they not, be induced to become what she *now is?*

"Finish your work as early as you can this afternoon, Thomas," said Nancy to her husband, as he rose from the dinner table; "Hannah and William Stevens have promised to take tea with us." "Yes, that I will," he replied; "for had it not been for the encouragement they kindly gave us, we might have been as miserable as we once were, spending this day either wretchedly intoxicated, or, in order to make ourselves so, at our old task in the Cranberry Meadow."

ADDRESS TO THE YOUNG MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Young Men's Bible Society, having been recently organized, the Managers take the earliest opportunity to address those upon whom they rely for assistance, to apprise them of the existence and object of the Society, and solicit their co-operation in the great work it has undertaken.

The object of the Society, as announced in the second article of the Constitution, is simply "The circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment,"—an object which recommends itself equally to the Christian and the patriot. Among the various benevolent operations of the present age, there is none entitled to higher regard than that which promotes the diffusion of the word of God,—the true basis of social order, and the only secure foundation of civil as well as religious liberty. In the sacred volume alone are to be found the principles of true liberty and civilization, supported by enlightened morality. Not only is there no code of morals equal to that of the Bible, but without it, there is no security for any morals at all. Remove the sanctions it presents, and what is to restrain the passions or the selfishness of men from seeking their own gratification without regard to the rights of others? Human laws are confessedly inadequate. Imperfect at best, they only prescribe rules for the outward conduct; they do not pretend to reach the heart; and secret passions may be indulged, and secret vices practised without incurring their penalty. At Sparta, it was no crime to steal, unless the thief was discovered; if the thief could effect his object so adroitly as to escape detection, he was considered deserving of praise rather than of blame. The morality of men without the Bible, varies with their circumstances, and whatever may be said of conscience, or the moral sense as a rule of conduct, it is only when enlightened by Divine truth that it becomes a safe guide in the path of duty. It is in the Bible, and in the Bible only, that we find a correct standard of morals, and an adequate sanction for their observance. If this be true, the Bible is the only sure foundation of real civilization, which cannot exist without morality. It is true, we hear of refinement carried to excess when vice has become fashionable, and morals depraved, but this is the abuse of refinement, the degeneracy of civilization, which, if it be not checked by the influence of virtuous principle, must inevitably lead to the destruction of civil society. That beautiful fabric rests upon the Bible as its corner stone. The true conservative principle is virtue; the virtue of the Bible, founded on the fear of God and the love of man: and every one who has at heart the welfare of his country, and the happiness of his fellow men, should contribute his aid in diffusing as widely as possible, the knowledge of the Bible.

This, too, is the only security of civil liberty. Nowhere else can man learn the duties he owes to God, and to his fellow men;—nowhere else does he learn the natural equality of men, that all men are brethren;—nowhere else are to be found the same motives to justice, to honesty, to kindness, to the exercise of all the best feelings of our nature;—and nowhere else does man learn the importance of his character, and the elevation of his rank in the scale of existence,—so that the humblest individual may regard himself with the proudest of his species, and, conscious of his own dignity, may rise above the abject servility of a slave, and claim and exercise the rights of a man. Accordingly we find, that it is only in nations enlightened by the Bible, that civil liberty exists; while all others, if they have any government at all, deserving the name, are fettered by some form of despotism, which regards the mass of the people as an inferior race, born to minister to the gratification of their superiors. It is, therefore, the duty of the patriot to promote the circulation of the Bible among his fellow citizens, that they may be made acquainted with their rights, and so be prepared to cherish and maintain them.

But above and beyond all these considerations, the religion of the Bible is the only true religion. It points out the only way of salvation—"For there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby they must be saved," but the name of that Saviour whom the Bible reveals. Without it, man is a guilty, miserable being, groping his way through life, conscious of sin, and apprehensive of punishment, but surrounded by darkness which his eye cannot penetrate, and at last sinking into the grave with no knowledge, and scarcely a hope of future existence. But when the light of revelation is shed upon his path, every thing is changed:—reconciled to God through the atonement of his Saviour, he may regard his Creator as his father and his friend; and looking beyond the grave, he may indulge the hope of becoming an heir of life and immortality through faith in Jesus Christ. We need not say, then, that it is the duty of every Christian to aid in the circulation of the Gospel.

Impressed with these sentiments, the members of the Pennsylvania Young Men's Bible Society have associated themselves together for the purpose of circulating the Holy Scriptures among their fellow citizens, in the first place, and afterwards, as far as their means will allow, throughout the world. They unite in this enterprise without any distinction of sect, and standing upon ground common to all Christians, offer the simple word of God, without note or comment, to all who will receive it. They consider it a privilege to be engaged in this work; and in presenting their Constitution to the Young Men of Pennsylvania, they call upon them by every motive of philanthropy, patriotism, and Christianity, to join in proclaiming "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

HENRY LELAR, JR. President.

LEWIS LEWIS, JR. Secretary.

HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY ON COLONIZATION.

It is computed there are in Africa 150 languages spoken; of which 70 only are known to the civilized world. If you send civilization by Africans, not merely as missionaries, but by the formation of colonies, you disarm jealousy and discord, and you inspire that confidence, which will alone insure success. The influence of the colony has already had the most happy effect upon two of the neighboring tribes, whose kings have sent their children to the colony, to be instructed in the schools, and to be taught the mechanical and agricultural arts. The negroes are a simple, honest, inoffensive, but timid people, without a single trait of the savage ferocity that distinguished the aborigines of this country. Their kindness and hospitality to the Landers, generally, would do honor to refined society. They have towns and villages, whose markets are supplied with corn, rice, beef, mutton, different kinds of fowls, fish, butter, cheese, palm oil, beans and peas; and in some of the larger towns, thousands attend the market in a day. Bohoo, more than thirty days travel from the coast, in the kingdom of Yarriba, is enclosed by three walls, and in circumference is about 20 miles. It is not as compact, as the towns and cities in more civilized and commercial countries; but its population is vastly beyond what we have been

accustomed to think any town in the interior of Africa possessed. The lands in many parts of Western Africa lately explored, is of a deep rich soil, and will not lose by a comparison with the richest sections of England. The late explorations of western and central Africa, have furnished us with much information essentially necessary in the prosecution of the system of colonization. Is the plan of restoring the negroes to Africa chimerical? and if so, wherein? There is a grandeur in the conception, that throws into the shade the establishment of all other colonies, of which history gives us any account. A people have been torn from their country by violence, and have been sold into bondage. At a time when their labour is productive—when more than five hundred millions of money is vested in them, it is proposed to restore them, by their consent, to their country and to freedom; and not only so, but to instruct, civilize and christanize them. Let your contemplations extend to the termination of but one century, and see the rich and fertile lands of Africa partitioned into farms, and cultivated by an intelligent, moral and industrious people. See her coasts, her bays, her inlets, and her noble rivers, whitened with the sails of every nation; not for the purpose of capturing her sons, but in the prosecution of a legitimate commerce. See her villages, her towns, and her cities rising into splendor, administering to the comforts and convenience and luxury, of her inhabitants. See that vast continent divided into different republics! Go to her halls of legislature, and listen to the wisdom of her lawgivers; and to her courts of justice, and examine the pure ermine of her judges! Enter her temples, and mingle in the devotions of the altar, and see the prediction verified, that "the heathen shall cast their idols to the moles and to the bats."

I am incapable of drawing even a faint outline of what Africa will be in a century, if this plan of colonization shall be prosecuted. It is in our power to repair, in a great measure at least, the injuries, that not only this country, but all other nations have inflicted on Africa. The United States was the first power that declared the slave-trade piracy, and provided by law for the punishment of the offence by death. We have exhibited to the world how odious we consider this traffic, by declaring the perpetrators of it to be outlaws, and by subjecting them to the same punishment, that is inflicted on the enemies of the human race.

Let us not stop here, but march on in the van of other nations in the great work of rescuing Africa from the deep night that has so long enveloped her in more than Egyptian darkness. "The valley of the Nile, was once the cradle of commerce, the arts and sciences; Syria and Greece and Italy, were indebted to Africa" for whatever of renown they possessed. Let this nation in the order of her youthful enterprise, restore to Africa the arts and science, of which she has so long been bereft.

Do any of you doubt the practicability of civilizing Africa? Why is this more difficult than to civilize people in other quarters of the globe? The most enlightened, polished, intelligent and refined portions of Europe, tradition and history inform us, were more savage and barbarous than Africa now is; and more can be achieved by the combined efforts of the United States in a single year, to reclaim Africa, than it was in the power of any nation eighteen centuries ago, to have performed in the period of fifty years.

The abolitionists demand that the entire value of the propriety invested in slaves, shall be immediately sunk to the owners. And when is this demand made? After the slave-holders have borne on the principle of representation, their proportion of the debt incurred by the revolutionary war and the late war with Great Britain. It seems to me it would have been more magnanimous, more in accordance with the principles of justice and good faith, if the demand had been made, when, if it had prevailed, the slave-holding states would have been obliged to [illegible] population. Do they propose to give any compensation for this sacrifice of property? or to grant any equivalent, so that the states shall be placed on a footing of equality as they were before the Union was formed? I have heard of none. All must perceive the loss falls on one portion of the United States. If the slaves must be immediately emancipated, inasmuch as the evil is national, ought not the owners to be paid their value from a fund to be raised by levying direct taxes? As the holding of slaves by others is made a subject of conscience, no honest man, who views the circumstances attending the holding of this species of property, and is willing to apply the golden rule, "do to others as you would wish to be done by," will object to pay his proportion of such tax, if by his influence the slaves are to be emancipated. The whole white population of the United States, according to the last census, is 10,526,248; and of Ohio, 628,093; and of Portage county, 18,827; and of Tallmadge, 1,218. The amount to be paid by the state of Ohio, is $44,072,168; by Portage county, $889,077 52-100; and by Tallmadge, $58,171 68-100. The tax on every white person in the United States, if paid per capita, is $47 76-100. The estimate of the value of the slaves is taken, from what I believe was the lowest value fixed by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent; and it is the lowest amount paid by the United States for negroes captured by the Indians.

I will leave it to yourselves to estimate the amount each one is to pay according to the value of his property. If you consider this tax onerous, how much heavier will the burden be, if borne by the least populous section of the United States; and aside from the property vested in slaves, the least able to bear it. If there was no other impediment in the way, than the amount of property that is involved, you could not prevail on the southern states to emancipate their slaves at once. We should not do it if we were in their situation. If persuasion will not effect the object, force will be then recommended; and when this shall be exercised in a matter clearly without the constitution, the Union will be dissolved of course. This will be the inevitable result, and still the slaves will be held in servitude. It was from the firm conviction that this would follow, that I was led in the part of this address to admonish you to pause before you became identified with a party whose predominance will dispense with the celebration of this national anniversary.

WAYNE COUNTY COLONIZATION MEETING.

Pursuant to a call signed by a large number of the citizens of Wayne County, a meeting was held in the court house on Monday evening 16th inst., for the purpose of organizing a County Colonization Society.

On motion of Hon. Moses Thomas, Col. R. L. Seely was called to the chair, and Ephraim W. Hamlin and William R. McLaury were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Lyman Mumford. A brief statement of the object of the meeting as expressed in the call, was, at the request of the chairman, made by Thomas Fuller, Esq., who also offered a motion for the appointment of a committee of five, to present a constitution.

The Rev. A. Ketchum, Secretary of the County Abolition society, enquired whether it would be in order for him to present some reasons why the proposed society should not be formed. To this it was replied that as the call had been several weeks before the public and was signed by upwards of a hundred citizens, whose standing in the community was a sufficient guarantee that they had given the subject some considerations; it might be presumed they were not ignorant of the objections urged against the measure by its opponents, particularly as they had been employed for the last two or three weeks in stating them through the medium of the county papers. If, however, the opponents of colonization were desirous of discussing its principles, or the comparative merits of the two systems, or any other matter relating to the general subject, the friends of the society would be happy to meet them for this purpose at any time and place which suited their convenience; but as the present meeting was called for the *specific* purpose of organization, and as that would require the whole time, it was not in order in this meeting to go into any such discussion.

The following gentlemen were then appointed by the chair to prepare and present a constitution, viz.; Hon. Moses Thomas, Rev. Lyman Mumford, Rev. Henry Curtis, Earl Wheeler, Esq., and John Mumford, Esq.

In the absence of the committee, some interesting statements in regard to the progress and present condition of the colonies, were made by the Rev. W. Torrey, and extracts were read from the testimony of Commodore Nicholson of the United States Navy; the missionaries in Liberia; the committee appointed by the colored population of Natches, to visit the colony; the colonists themselves publicly assembled to take the subject into consideration, and from various other authentic and responsible sources, refuting the misrepresentations industriously circulated in this county against the colonies.

Thomas Fuller, Esq., gave a sketch of the objects and design of the present organization, repelling the insinuation that the citizens were influenced by a spirit of opposition to any existing societies; and affirming that they had far higher aims; they wished to attain a benevolent and noble end, in what they considered the best way. With those who preferred a different way they had no quarrel nor any wish to lay a straw in the way of any good they might do; while they would be the last to provoke controversy, they would also be the last to shun free and full discussion of their principles and measures at any proper time and place.

The committee reported the following constitution which was unanimously adopted; the vote being taken on the preamble and each article separately.

We, the undersigned, believing slavery as it now exists in our country to be at variance with the spirit of our free institutions; a national reproach, and a national sin, as well as a cause of much individual oppression and injustice, and a curse both to the slave and the master; and desiring to mitigate its present evils and accelerate its final extinction; desiring also the welfare of the colored population of our country, and their elevation from their present depressed and degraded condition; and desiring the extinction of the African slave trade; and the extension to the native tribes of that continent of the blessings of civilization and Christianity; and believing that the plan of African Colonization combines the means of promoting these ends more fully than any other hitherto devised, do agree, to form ourselves into a society to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION:

Article I.—The name of this Society shall be the "Wayne County Colonization Society," auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Art. II.—The sole object of this Society shall be to promote the ends above specificed, through the medium of African Colonization of manumitted slaves with their free consent.

Art. III.—All persons holding the sentiments above expressed, and subscribing to this Constitution shall be members.

Art. IV.—The officers of this Society shall be a President, Six Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and Twenty-four Managers; from whom an Executive Committee of seven shall be chosen, who shall conduct the business of the Society under the general superintendence of the Board of Managers, of which board the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members.

Art. v.—The Society shall meet annually, on the third Monday in January, unless public notice shall be given by the Executive Committee of a different time, for the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Society may at any time be called by the Executive Committee or a majority of them.

Art. VI.—Members of Societies auxiliary to this, shall enjoy all the privileges of members of this Society.

Art. VII.—This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, notice of the intended alteration having been given at a previous meeting.

On motion a committee of seven was appointed by the chair to take the names of such persons in the meeting as wished to become members.

On motion a committee of seven was appointed to nominate officers. The committee consisted of the following gentleman: R. Lancaster and A. Fuller, Esqs., Rev. W. Torrey, Messrs. Ezra Hand, A. W. Norton, O. Olmstead and D. H. Gibbs, who reported the following nomination:

President—Hon. Moses Thomas.

Vice Presidents—Hon. James Manning, Richard Lancaster, Esq, Jason Torrey, Esq., John Mumford, Esq., John Woodward and Alva W. Norton.

Secretary—Ephraim W. Hamlin.

Treasurer—Amzi Fuller, Esq.

Managers—Rev. H. Curtis, Rev. L. Mumford, Earl Wheeler, Esq, Thomas Fuller, Esq, J. B. Walton, Walter S. Vail, T. H. R. Tracy, Osborn Olmstead, R. L. Seely, J. Neal, Lucius Collins, Esq., John Torrey, George Bush, Erastus Wright, Thomas T. Hayes, Thomas Spangenberg, Esq., Col. W. Greele, Enos Woodward, Vene Lee, Phineas Arnold and Edward Jenkins.

Executive Committee—Rev. H. Curtis, Rev. L. Mumford, Thomas Fuller, Esq, E. Wheeler, Esq., Thos. H. R. Tracy, E. W. Hamlin, John Torrey.

The above nomination was unanimously adopted by the society; whereupon,

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bethany and Honesdale papers.

R. L. Seely, *Chairman.*

E. W. Hamlin. } *Secretaries.*
Wm. R. McLaury. }

WEST ALEXANDRIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Colonization Herald.

Sir—I beg leave through your columns to transmit to the parent society at Philadelphia, the organization of a society at West Alexandria, which is called the West Alexandria Colonization Society, and is auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. This society was organized on the 27th of December, 1837; at which time the Rev. Mr. Pinney presented the claims of the colonization scheme to the patronage of the community, in an admirable speech of two hours in length. After hearing the arguments and facts which Mr. Pinney's personal observation in Africa enabled him to offer, the meeting (which was composed of a large number of the most respectable citizens of West Alexandria and vicinity) resolved unanimously to organize a society, and the following named individuals were severally elected to the various offices:

President—George Wilson.

Vice-President—David Frazier, Esq.

Directors—Thomas Byers, George McDonald, John Pollock, William Faris, James Persley.

Treasurer—A. R. Howe.

Secretary—Andrew Yates.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by David Frazier, Esq. and passed by a unanimous vote.

Whereas we consider it both humane and Christian to ameliorate the condition of our fellow creatures, in whatever place or miserable condition they may be found, when degraded in a civil, but more especially and consequently, in a religious point of view, and to make use of those means and efforts within our power to expand and elevate the human mind and condition of such as compose the long neglected, dark and benighted nations of the globe; and whereas we firmly believe that no measures are so well calculated to effect the desirable object as the sending, by missions, the Gospel of the Redeemer of mankind to those who have so long sat in the regions and the shadow of death, and who are now stretching forth their hands to us—and whereas we believe the scheme of colonization in Africa to be possessive of the spirit of missions, and that the spirit of missions is the spirit of Christ, and "if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his"—therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely approve of the scheme of the Colonization Society, and believe that it has already done much good, and that general confidence and aid, under the divine blessing, is all that is necessary to effect the progressive, speedy and certain elevation of the long degraded African race.

Whereas, by our constitution, freedom of speech and liberty of the press is secured to the citizens of the United States, to speak and write their sentiments, being responsible therefor to the authorities of the law, and whereas recent occurrences, deeply to be regretted, have transpired at the city of Alton, not only in open violation of those fundamental principles, but tending, in its contempt of the supremacy of the law, to demoralize our citizens in general, by such examples—

Resolved, That as members of the Colonization Society, we heartily disapprove of riots and mobs in any case, and that we deeply regret the murder of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, in attempting to protect his property on that occasion.

Resolved, That it is not only untrue, highly unjust and wicked, but evidential of the weakness of the cause (to say the least of it) of those who dare charge the Colonization Society with even winking at, or in any degree approbating such scenes of disorder, bloodshed and murder.

The interest seeming undiminished on the part of the audience, it was, on motion of John Pollock,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are due to the speaker for his excellent address, and that he be requested to deliver another address in this house this evening. Adjourned.

Society met pursuant to adjournment, and Mr. Pinney again took the floor, and occupied the evening in answering objections to the plan of colonization and in further developing its great advantages.

Subscription papers being circulated, the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars was subscribed, and more than one hundred and sixty dollars of said subscription has been paid over to the agent. The whole number of subscribers is seventy-three; one subscriber of $10, and thirty-four of $5 each.

David Frazier, Chairman.

George Wilson, Secretary.

Canonsburgh, April 27th, 1838.

A meeting of the Chartiers and Canonsburgh Colonization Society was held at ten o'clock, A. M. in concert with others friendly to the cause of African colonization. In the absence of the President, William McDaniel, Vice President, took the chair, and James McCullough was appointed Secretary pro. tem.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Rev. J. B. Pinney for his able, eloquent and triumphant defence of the cause of African colonization, in his recent debate in the vicinity of this place with Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, the advocate of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Professor Lee of Washington, who, on account of the unexpected detention of Mr. Pinney, stepped forth and advocated the cause of African colonization, in a very satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That we feel bound to make increased efforts for sustaining the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in its noble and benevolent enterprise.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to [illegible] great cause. Dr. J. V. Herriett, John McFadden, George A. Kirk, Henry Snyder, W. H. Buffington, John Johnston, Col. James Miller, Alexander Murdock, Moses Walker and William McClelland were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That the Rev. William Burnet be invited to deliver an address on the subject of colonization on the 4th of July next, and that the Rev. Alex. McCahan be his alternate on the occasion.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings and resolutions be transmitted for publication in the Colonization Herald, and in the papers of this vicinity.

William McDaniel, Chairman.

James McCullough, Secretary pro tem.

From the Pennsylvanian.

ABOLITIONISM.

Among the many exciting subjects that have agitated the public mind, and produced a degree of fear and alarm through every section of the Union, the halls of legislation in the general as well as state governments, and the independent public presses throughout the country bear evidence that the rise of *abolitionism* has wafted an influence, that love of country, republican bravery and sound judgment can only extinguish. When first it assumed its character it was looked upon as a bubble that rises upon the agitated waters, to swell and die; but such has not been the case—it has risen by an agitated influence—has spread its unhallowed canvass to the breeze—is wafted by every wind and storm, farther and wider into the bosom of this *Union*. If there is any principle attached to the influence of abolitionists, it is one of political effect, which has been clearly demonstrated throughout our own state—if its progress be urged forth for political purposes, or if it be for acts of benevolence, it is clearly to be perceived that its tendency will be to distract and divide the Union.

A large portion of well disposed and respectable persons are led astray, and are verged into the labyrinth of fanaticism, by letting their sympathies be overruled by what they suppose constitutes *American feeling* and *American patriotism*.

No where in America is there a wider field for reformation than among the deluded, miserable and almost savage state of the coloured population in the suburbs of the northern sea-coast cities. If charity seeks for advancement, there is ground for action in our own city of brotherly love. Let us not clothe philanthropy with murder, by throwing a firebrand into the bosom of the families of the south, that must eventuate in bloodshed and insurrection, or in a dissolution of the Union, which of all things is most to be feared.

The North and the South must stand or fall together, and as the rights they possess have been guaranteed to them by the constitution, no political party has a right to wage war against slavery as it exists in the southern states. It must at a glance strike with force and effect the mind of every thinking man, that this question, if suffered to extend, and the doctrines of abolitionism to be perpetuated through the country—political abolition candidates to arise and demand the suffrages of the people—what must be the effect upon the slaves of the south? It will inflame, excite, and raise them to a pitch of phrenzy, that may lead to crime and bloodshed.

It is a subject that demands the serious consideration of every American citizen—it is a subject that should call forth the strength of the public press and the popular opinion against its tendency—it is a subject having a common interest with us all—and if persisted in, have we not reason to fear that its influence in time may perpetuate evils that will cause a division of sentiment and feeling between the different sections of the Union. The *Union* must be preserved. **

From the Doylestown Democrat.

DARK DESIGNS!

At a crisis like the present, when the public mind is agitated and excited, faction too often assumes the garb of philanthropy to cloak its dark designs, and under the specious pretext of benevolence, plots the downfall of our Union, and the severance of those ties which so happily bind together the members of the American family. To warn our fellow citizens against the insidious approaches of treason, permit me, Mr. Editor, to ask for the republication of the subjoined extract from the London Patriot of August 1833, as admirably calculated to expose the source from whence the agitations of the last four years upon the subject of "immediate emancipation, abolition," &c. has originated. If the last advice of the illustrious Washington, to "*frown indignantly on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts*," was applicable in his time, what language is sufficiently strong to mark the honest reprobation of every patriotic breast, against the infamous assassin of his country's reputation in foreign realms, and those who sustain the unnatural crusade against the integrity of the Union!

The whole address is admirably calculated to get up an "agitation" against the peace and union of the American confederation; but as it occupies nearly four closely printed columns, an extract must suffice.

"I know that there is much declamation about the sacredness of the compact which was formed between the free and the slave states, on the adoption of the national constitution. A sacred compact, forsooth! I pronounce it the most bloody and heaven-daring arrangements ever made by man, for the continuance and protection of a system of the most atrocious villany ever exhibited on earth. Yes—I recognize the compact, but with feelings of shame and indignation; and it will be held in everlasting infamy by the friends of justice and humanity throughout the world. It was a contract framed at the sacrifice of the bodies and souls of millions of our race, for the sake of achieving a political epoch—an unblushing and monstrous coalition to do evil that good might come. Such a compact was, in the nature of things, and according to the law of God, null and void from the beginning. No body of men ever had the right to guarantee the holding of human beings in bondage. Who or what were the framers of the American government, that they should dare to confirm and authorise such a high handed villany—such a flagrant robbery of the inalienable rights of man—such a glaring violation of all the precepts and injunctions of the Gospel—such a savage war upon the sixth part of their own population? They were men like ourselves—as fallible, as sinful, as weak as ourselves. By the infamous bargain which they made between themselves, they virtually dethroned the Most High God, and trampled beneath their feet their own solemn and heaven-attested declaration, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They had no lawful power to bind themselves, or their posterity, for one hour—for one moment—by such an unholy alliance. It was not valid then—it is not valid now. Still they persist in maintaining it—and still do their successors, the people of New England, and of the twelve free states, persist in maintaining it. A sacred compact! a sacred compact! What is wicked and ignominious?

(Signed) WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
Agent for the New England Anti Slavery Society.

For the Colonization Herald.

SLAVERY IN ANCIENT TIMES.

NO. VII.

When the relation of master and slave was dissolved by emancipation, that of patron and freedman began. The patron was in some measure regarded as the parent of him whom he made free. The murder of a patron by his freedman was in law deemed parricide. None but Roman citizens enjoyed the right of patronage over freedmen. Other proprietors might free their slaves from bondage, but could not confer other privileges. The freedman of a Roman citizen received the name of the race or tribe of his former master, into which he was adopted, taking the name of his master or of some friend. Every freedman, except those manumitted by will, those who purchased their freedom, those who entered the army or the church, or who were deserted in sickness or distress by the master, had a patron. Sometimes the right of patronage belonged to the nearest relative of the master. The freedman, it was generally held, was bound to follow his master, and reside where he might fix his residence. A master on freeing his slave might assign his right of patronage to whom he pleased, but such person could not assign that right or escape its duties. A freedman could not bring suit against his patron or any of his family without previous leave of the court, and he was to a like extent prohibited from becoming an informer against them.

A patroness of distinction could not marry her freedman, but a patron might marry his freedwoman. She could be forced to marry him, if freed with that view, and could not obtain a divorce without his consent. Until christianity taught otherwise, it was deemed more honorable for the master to take the female into concubinage than to marry her. And it was not considered very disreputable on the part of the slave to form such connection with the master. An intrigue between a freedman and any member of his patron's family was visited with severe punishment.

Freedmen were bound to furnish maintenance to the patron become destitute; to behave with gratitude to him—to treat him and all his family with respect—to act as tutor to his children or grandchildren, if necessary. In certain periods of the Roman Empire, any ingratitude of the freedman was punished with loss of liberty.

Patrons and freedmen could not be made witnesses against each other. On the decease of the freedman, the patron or his heir became entitled to the whole of his estate if he died childless, but one-half if he left children. Freedwomen were even more dependent upon their patrons than the men—their whole estate going to the patron unless they left four children.

The master was bound to maintain his freedman in poverty and to act as guardian to his children after his death. Great friendship often subsisted between the freedman and the families and friends of their patrons, as in the case of Zosimus freedman of the younger Pliny. Pallas, freedman of Tiberius, and Polybius, of Claudius, seem to have been counted as wielding all the power of their masters.

It has been questioned whether Greek or Roman bondage was most favorable to the slave. It may safely be said, that between the conquest of Corinth and under the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Roman slave was much less protected by law and public feeling, and had less daily indulgence than the slave at Athens. But Antoninus, by adopting some of the Athenian laws most favorable to slaves, raised them of Rome to an equality with those of Athens. The Helots in Lacedemonia being the property of the state, and not under the immediate control of masters, were not exposed to individual tyranny—but they were subject to that inhuman Spartan policy which dictated occasional massacres as a means of removing apprehensions of revolt, when they became too numerous. Besides, the Helots were in hopeless bondage—they were almost never set free.

At Athens manumission was common, but it did not confer the right of citizenship. At Rome the slave might always look forward to being a citizen through the sole will of his master, if the master were a citizen.

The general character of the Roman slaves was bad. They were extensively addicted to lying, cheating and stealing. Many masters were kept in perpetual trouble, and exposed to constant losses by the conduct of their slaves. One Roman leaves on his tomb a declaration of his joy at escaping the thraldom of his slaves. Some resorted to the expedient of sowing discord among slaves to prevent their combining against the interests of their masters. Great complaints are made of the arrogance of the menials of the great, and of the tattling propensities of all. Female slaves were much given to irregularities. Running away was common among slaves. But many instances are on record of the greatest virtue in the relation of master and slave, and the benevolent feelings on both sides.

The Greeks and Romans had very different views of the right of servitude. The former, as is plain from Aristotle, Polit. i. 1., considered it derivable from the laws of nature and the permanent diversities in the races of men; the latter, on the other hand, acknowledged the general equality of the human species, and confessed the dominion of the master over the slave, flowed from the institutions of society. The chief difference between the condition of slaves in Greece and Italy may have arisen, and most probably did arise, from the distinction.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1838.

Our city subscribers would confer a favour, and save some trouble and expense to the office of the Herald, by calling and paying the amount of their dues.

We shall gladly find place in our next, for the "*General Remarks on Liberia.*" They are by Dr. M'Dowell, physician to the Colony at Bassa Cove, from its first settlement: he is a gentleman who has seen it under various aspects, and who in all its fortunes has borne a part creditably to himself and usefully to the colonists.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We have seen the constitution of this Society, which is in connexion with the Abington Church and Sunday School. Its object is to collect such small sums as from time to time its members and friends are able to give "for the purchase of the Holy Scriptures, and other suitable books and tracts, which books it is our intention to send from year to year to such missionary stations as the Society shall designate, in order that poor heathen children and youth may be taught to love and worship the only true God."

The fifth and sixth articles of the Constitution are couched in a most praiseworthy spirit.

5th. It shall be a *standing rule* that every contributor either earn the money given, or obtain it by the practice of *self-denial* in respect to some unnecessary article of dress or other gratification.

6th. None must be invited to join the association without the approbation of their parents or friends, and all who join it must feel a willingness to go on steadily with their duties, even when the charm of novelty shall pass away. They are to understand that the design of the society is *not merely to collect* money, but to implant in the youthful heart Christian love towards those who are more destitute of Christian instruction than themselves, and they are to remember what they do should be out of love to their Heavenly Father.

SELF DENIAL FOR HIGH PURPOSES.

Evincing a spirit similar to that which is inculcated in an article of the Constitution of the Juvenile Society already noticed, is the offering of a young lady who was elected Queen of May. Preferring the wreath which perishes not—that of holiness—to the gay and fading floral crown, her award on the occasion, she has devoted the sum which would have gone for its formation, "to the Lord's service," and given it in aid of the Colonization cause "for general colonization purposes."

Are we too sanguine in hoping that so pure and amiable a spirit will be every where displayed by the daughters of the land. An ornament the less, some piece of finery withheld, will enable them to confer on the sable children of Africa, jewels without price—a knowledge of their Creator and of their interest in the Redeemer.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL MUSIC.

Mr. Bronson, a gentleman from the West, gave a lecture to a limited number of persons of both sexes, on Monday evening at the Musical Fund Hall, explanatory and illustrative of his principles of elocution and oratory, and of the connexion between elocution and music. Mr. Bronson evidently possesses genius, abundant zeal for his subject, and talent in mastering its difficulties. His vocalization of the several sounds in our language, his enunciation of the elements, and the rules for modulation and emphasis, were listened to with marked attention, and together with his recitations, elicited repeated applause from the audience. Mr. Bronson proposes to give lectures and private instruction if required in elocution and vocal music—but music only so far as requisite for the modulation and compass to the voice.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO BASSA COVE.

It is now some months since the Presbytery of New Castle resolved to pay $600 per annum to the support of a Pastor at Bassa Cove. There is an interesting little society of that denomination there, who feel deeply the privation of having no church or minister. Can any of our friends inform us whether there is any prospect of a labourer being found, willing to till that important field, where there are not only destitute brethren, but a tribe of many tens of thousands of souls in the immediate vicinity, thirsting for instruction. Christians pant to win other portions of the heathen world, but do we not owe more to poor Africa, for the sins of centuries of oppression, than to any other portion of our globe?

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania is now in session in this city. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet on Thursday the 17th of May, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The undersigned acknowledges, with emotions of sincere gratitude, the kindness and liberality of the ladies of his congregation in contributing one hundred dollars to constitute him a life Director of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. He feels it the more, as it is a cause upon the success of which, under God, will depend the elevation and happiness of many of the children of Africa, and ultimately the bestowment of civilization and the Christian religion upon the whole of that benighted continent. May the Lord reward the donors, and bless the gift.

Cors. C. Cuyler,
Pastor of the 2d Pres. Church, Philad'a.
14th May, 1838.

GREAT COLONIZATION MEETING AT NEW YORK.

The meeting of the Colonization Society, last evening, was one of thrilling interest. The spacious area of the Middle Dutch Church was filled to overflowing, and many hundreds were unable to gain admission. The addresses by the Rev. Dr. Fisk, Professor Proudfit, Hon. B. F. Butler, Rev. G. Bethune, Rev. J. H. Cone, Hon. J. Buchanan, and the British consul, were brief, pertinent, and convincing. A short speech was made by W. L. Stone. Letters were read from Hon.

Henry Clay, and Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and a collection was taken up at the close of the service.

It was gratifying to notice the evidence furnished by this meeting, of the firm hold upon the affections and confidence of our citizens, which the colonization enterprise continues deservedly to retain. We were particularly struck with the immense concourse of people in attendance, notwithstanding the tabernacle was occupied at the same hour with a missionary meeting, at which some of our most eloquent speakers were engaged. The meeting continued to a late hour with undiminished attention on the part of the audience, although hundreds had to stand in the aisles for nearly three hours. The Rev. Dr. Milnor presided; and among the friends of the society on the platform, we noticed the Rev. Dr. Milledoler, President of Rutger's College, Rev. Dr. Church of New Hampshire, and others of the most enlightened and benevolent philanthropists, whose age, wisdom and piety are consecrated to this noble cause. To have the prayers and blessings of such men is among the evidences of the worth of the scheme, and the omens of its success, under the Divine benediction, which will not be withheld.

We could not refrain from adopting in our hearts the language of that early, zealous, and eloquent friend of the cause, Gerrit Smith, Esq., when once addressing those who are at present his chosen coadjutors:—

"If nothing short of the unconditional destruction of the Colonization Society can appease your implacable malevolence toward it, know then that its *friends* are as determined as its *foes*. Our determination is fixed—fixed as the love of God and the love of man in our hearts—that the Colonization Society, under the blessing of Him who never even for a small moment has forsaken it, shall continue to live—and to live too, until the children of Africa among us are redressed, until the slave trade has ceased, and the dark coasts which it has polluted and desolated for centuries are overspread with the beautiful and holy sweets of civilization, and the Christian religion. And as we fear the judgment of Heaven on those who commit great sin, so we dare not desert the society, and leave Satan to rejoice over the ruin of all this work of faith and labour of love."

These were noble words—nobly uttered—and we look anxiously forward to the time when, wearied with chasing the *ignis-fatuus* of immediate abolition, this excellent philanthropist will return to the old path, and again advocate the holy claims of the colonization cause "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn."
—*Commercial Advertiser.*

New York Colonization Society.—President Duer, of Columbia College, having resigned his office of president of the Colonization Society, the following preamble and resolution were offered, at the last meeting of the board of managers, by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, the corresponding secretary, and on his motion unanimously adopted.

Whereas, President Duer has sent in his resignation, stating that owing to the pressure of other business, he cannot attend to the duties of this society, and expressing his ardent wishes for its prosperity, therefore

Resolved, That while this society accepts his resignation, they tender him their cordial thanks for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided at the deliberations of the board of managers, and of the Colonization Society.

The following resolution was also offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to the editors of papers, daily and weekly, who have generously and gratuitously opened their columns for the diffusion of intelligence on the subject of colonization.

A vessel has been chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, to carry freight and emigrants to the colony at Cape Palmas. She was to sail from Baltimore on the 15th inst.

Pittsburgh Colonization Meeting.—The Anniversary of the Pittsburgh Colonization Society was held on the 10th inst. in the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

New Orleans, May 1.

Louisiana State Colonization Society.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held on Wednesday evening, the 2d of May, at half past seven o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. The public are earnestly requested to attend, and further, by their countenance and support, an institution that has in view the accomplishment of objects of vast utility to the whole south. With the majority of our citizens it is already very popular, and only requires to be better known, in order to be universally appreciated.—*Bulletin.*

Summary.

The Directors of the Union Bank of Mississippi have elected Governor Runnels president of the institution, and Colonel Samuel Gwinn cashier—each with a salary of ten thousand dollars.

The United States steam ship Fulton, Captain Perry, arrived at Norfolk on Monday from the Delaware Breakwater, making the passage in twenty-one hours

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In the House, after some discussion, the previous question was moved, and the reports of the Duelling Committee laid on the table—102 to 76. The question was next taken upon printing all the reports and evidence of the Select Committee. This motion was carried, ayes 189, noes 4. So ends this subject unless some motion be made to reconsider.

Twenty thousand dollars have been sent by the United States Bank Directors, to the Charleston sufferers from the late fire.

This city corporation notes of denominations less than one dollar, are redeemed, it is said, at any of the banks in the city.

The Commissioners of the Northern Liberties have passed an ordinance authorizing the President of the Board to borrow $30,000, in sums not less than one dollar, for one year, to redeem the certificates of loan now in circulation.

The Commissioners of Spring Garden passed a resolution on Monday evening, authorizing a redemption of all their certificates of loan, of denominations under one dollar, and arrangements have been made with the Bank of Penn Township to receive them.

Late from Florida.—The steamer Charleston, Capt. Hebbard, arrived yesterday from Garey's Ferry.

From a passenger we learn that Alligator with 113 men, women and children, has recently come in to Col. Taylor, at Fort Pasinger.

John Coadjo, and Broadfoot, with 150 men, women and children, have come in at Charlotte Harbour, to Col. Smith of Louisiana.

Capt. Bullock, of the 2d Dragoons, has captured a party of thirteen men, women and children near Fort Taylor, at the head of the St. Johns, and carried them to Fort Mellon, and was in pursuit of a party of 18 more.

The troops were about to leave for the Cherokee nation by the way of Savannah, Charleston and New Orleans.

Mr. Alexandre De Bodiscoe was presented to the President by the Secretary of State on Saturday last, the 5th instant, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Lake Navigation.—From present appearances we should think the amount of Western emigration this year will fall but little, if any, short of what it has been in past seasons. Not less than one thousand passengers left this port this morning. The De Witt Clinton, bound to Chicago, was loaded literally to the water's edge with freight and passengers. The Constitution and Cleaveland for Detroit, were also loaded, and the steamboats generally appear to be doing a good business.

Michigan.—This state last year produced nearly 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, 1,400,000 bushels of oats, and 1,500,000 bushels of corn.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Trade of the Canal.—We have been politely furnished from the collector's office in this city, with the following table of articles cleared at this place for transportation on the canal, within a period of nineteen days. The list, however, by no means includes every thing shipped upon the canal.

Cleared at the Collector's office, Buffalo, from 12th to 30th April, inclusive.

Flour, bbls.	12,888
Wheat, bushels,	39,902
Pork, bbls.	316
Ashes, bbls.	950
Butter and lard, lbs.	56,532
Clover and grass seed, lbs.	31,253
Boards and Scantling, feet	98,800
Stoves, lbs.	318,498

Fine Price for Tobacco.—A hogshead of tobacco, made by Major B. Hunter of this county, was sold last week, at Martin's warehouse, for $17 50 per hundred. Col. A. Leftwich bought it for manufacturing.—*Lynchburgh Virginian.*

Governor of Cuba.—Gen. Tacon has left Cuba, carrying with him the blessings and regrets of the honest, and the curses and the maledictions of all the idlers, gamblers and robbers of the Island. Cuba never can pay the debt she owes him. In the course of three short years, and as if by magic, the most unsafe, desperate and murdering place upon earth was made by him the most safe and best regulated city in the world, and his influence was not confined to Havana, but was felt and reached to the remotest parts of the Island. Of his successor, Gen. Espeleta, we know of him thus much, that he is a native born; his father having been Governor of the Island some forty years ago; he has been second in command for one year, possessed the friendship of General Tacon, and through the wishes of the latter was made Governor by the Queen. He promises to tread in the steps of his illustrious predecessor; but how far he has the will, the ability, and firmness to do so, remains yet to be known.

Alexandria Gazette.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

Immense Lumber Raft.—We mentioned a few days ago the fact that a fleet of lumber rafts containing a million and a half feet of lumber had been towed from Port Deposite to Baltimore by the steamboat Relief, Capt. Turner. We have now the satifaction to state that the Relief has achieved a still greater work in the same way. Yesterday she entered our harbor from the Susquehannah with an immense field of rafts in tow, the aggregate amount of which were *two millions seven hundred thousand feet of lumber!* This lumber is the property of Messrs. Stowel and Dickinson, two enterprising citizens of Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, from which distant section it has been floated on the present Spring tides of the Susquehannah down to Port Deposite, and thence by the steam boat to our market. The business of towing on so large a scale is yet in its infancy, but the cheapness, speed and safety with which it is effected, prove that when the Susquehannah Canal to Havre de Grace is finished, the boats may be towed to and from Baltimore with great facility and economy, and without transhipment of their cargoes.

From the Charleston Courier of May 5.

More Acts of Noble Liberality.—Savannah and Augusta, our sister cities, in our most nearly connected sister southern state, who also come to our aid, with their noble and unasked benevolence. The corporation of Savannah has voted us the liberal donation of $8,000. What Augusta has done for us will appear by the following extract from the Chronicle:—

"As near as we can ascertain, the following amounts have been collected in the different wards in this city, for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Charleston:

Ward No. 1,	$600
" " 2,	1230
" " 3,	1500
" " 4,	530
	$3860

The amount, when the collections are closed, will probably exceed $4,000, in addition to $2,000 appropriated by the City Council."

Our own generous Columbia has indeed opened her heart, and poured out a flood of benevolence. The Times thus records her noble conduct.

"*Liberality of Columbia.*—It is with heartfelt pleasure we record the liberality of our fellow citizens in behalf of the Charleston sufferers. The committee of the different wards report the aggregate sum of $6,500, which, added to the sum the town Council were ordered by the citizens to forward, makes the whole amount to $9,500."

Wilmington in North Carolina, has already contributed $1100; and several citizens of Charleston have come forward with generous readiness to give what help they can.

The City Council of Charleston appointed Thursday the 3d instant as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in consideration of the late calamity.

Further Dividends.—Bank of Pittsburgh, two per cent. on the old stock of this bank, out of the profits made prior to the 24th of November, 1834—also, a dividend of five per cent. on old, and first portion of new stock of this bank out of the profits made previous to the 11th of July, 1836, and a dividend of six per cent. on the whole stock, out of the profits since the 2d day of May last.

Farmers' Bank of Bucks county,	5 per cent.
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh, last six months,	4 "
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, last year,	7 "
Bank of Lewistown, 6 months,	3 "
Manayunk Bridge, do	4½ "
Manayunk and Flat Rock Turnpike,	3 "
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	$2 per share.

We have again the regretted duty to perform of announcing the decease of a member of congress, the Hon. Joab Lawler, one of the representatives from Alabama. His illness was so short, that it was but a day or two ago that he was walking in the midst of us in apparently perfect health. His death was feelingly announced in both houses, and the usual testimonies of respect to the memory of the deceased were voted; after which both houses adjourned, without doing any business.

As the funeral is to take place to-day, no business will be transacted in congress this day.—*National Intelligencer, May 10.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrivals at New York have brought British dates to the 17th of April. From the New York papers we have culled the most interesting items of the foreign news.

The England brings £152,000 in gold; equal to $750,000.

Lord Durham was to leave town on the 21st for Portsmouth, there to embark for Canada.

The East India Company has realized since the last returns, £15,000,000, and expended £13,000,000. There is considerable property still left.

The ship Arcadian, Jones, from Liverpool for New York, in relation to the safety of which fears were entertained, put into Fayal, on the 24th March, having thrown overboard three hundred tons of her cargo.

The arrivals of cotton have been numerous at Liverpool. Twenty-nine cargoes came in in less than a fortnight. There is no change of prices. The sales were pretty large.

Money was abundant in London at from three to three and a half per cent.

The defalcation in the last quarter's revenue is half a million sterling.

The London Times is trying to disturb the pacific relations between England and the United States, by representations and misrepresentations. The Ministerial paper, on the other hand, talks fairly and coolly. Speaking of the letter of Gen. Scott to Col. Hughes, it says—"When we reflect on the state of things in America, we cannot help feeling that great praise is due to Gen. Scott, and the authorities of the Union, for the exertions they have made to preserve order under such very discouraging circumstances."

Trade.—At Manchester the hands in cotton factories had commenced working, some four and some five days per week. The Rochdale flannel market was flat and prices low—the wool market dull. The Wakefield wool market is ditto. At Leeds, and other places in Yorkshire, the same dullness prevails, and great anxiety exists to know whether general orders may be expected from the United States for the autumn trade.

Glasgow was visited with a violent gale on the 15th April.

The Coronation.—The Queen, it is said, is determined that her coronation shall be conducted on an economical scale, and with a very considerable curtailment of what the Chronicle calls "the antiquated absurdity and feudal nonsense" heretofore exhibited on such occasions. Among other items of the pageantry, the appearance of the mail-clad champion is to be dispensed with. The expense is not to exceed that of William the Fourth's coronation, which was about £25,000. That of George IV. cost £250,000. On that occasion the mere hire of the charger ridden by the champion cost £118.

New Peers.—At the coronation the following Peers are to be raised to Dukedoms: Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Anglesy. Commoners to be raised—Sir John Wrottesly, Sir Jacob Astley, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Paul Methuen, Mr. Hanbury Tracy, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir F. Lawley, Sir C. Lemon, and about eight others. The daughter of the Earl of Liverpool to be a Peeress in her own right. The chief supporters of O'Connell will receive the Irish Peerages. Lord Sligo is to receive an Irish Dukedom. Earl Fitzwilliam is also to receive a Dukedom.

Mr. O'Connell was at Dublin, where he was to hold a meeting every day through the week, commencing on the 16th. He was getting up a registration of all the liberal voters in Ireland.

London, April 16.—*Money Market.*—The proceedings in the English Stock market do not furnish any matter for comment, and the notations remain much the same as on Saturday, namely, consols 93 1-2 to 3-8 for money, and 93 3-8 buyers for the account; new three and a half per cents, 101 3-8 to 1-2; exchequer bills, 67 to 69 prem.

This being settling day in the foreign market, and many of the principal operators being absent, scarcely any other business than arranging accounts was transacted. The five per cents left off at 31 to 1-2, and the three per cents, at 20 3 4 to 21 1-4.

From the Sun of Wednesday evening, April 18.

City, this day, 12 o'clock.

Money and commercial market.—The French mail of this morning has brought over some elaborate details of the financial affairs of that country, the revenue accounts having just been completed for the first quarter of the present year. The indirect taxes show an increase in the quarter just concluded, as compared with same period of 1836, of 2,144,000 francs; and of 3,971,000 francs on the same quarter of 1837. The greatest increase had occurred in March last, having amounted in that month, as compared with the same times in the two previous years, to about four millions and a half of francs. The commercial statement completed by the customs dapartment of France, and exhibiting the mercantile operations of that kingdom with its own colonies and all foreign powers during the last ten years, shows a considerable augmentation on the whole of the transactions. The trade carried on by sea forms rather more than two-thirds of the whole, being, as compared with that carried on by land, in the ratio of 23 to 10.

A somewhat curious item in these commercial tables is the vast increase of foreign tonnage in the ports of France, as compared with the number of French vessels employed in the importation and exportation of goods to that country. The increase in the whole period (ten years) is about 30 per cent. in the tonnage of French, and 60 per cent. in that of foreign vessels.

The Funds.—We are again this morning without any arrivals of consequence. The great dearth of information which prevails, causes great inactivity both in the British and foreign markets, which have opened at the same quotations of the prices as they closed at yesterday.

Consols for the account, 93 1-2 5-8; money, 93 1-2; exchequer bills 67 to 69; India bonds 74; bank stock 205 1-2 206; India stock 209 1-2.

American Stocks, London, April 16.

New York fives, 1845, 91 a 92; do. do. 1860, 94 1-2 a 95; Pennsylvania fives, 1862-65, 93 a 94; Ohio sixes, 1850, 99 a 100; do. do. 1856, 102 a 103; Louisiana do. 1848, 98; Mississippi sixes, 1861-71, 93 a 95; Maryland sixes, 1870, 98 a 100; Massachusetts fives, 1857, 92 a 93; Alabama fives, 1863, 86 a 87; do. sterling bonds, 1859, 96 a 96 1-2; Indiana fives, 1864, 87 a 88; United States Bank shares, 25 1-8*l.* a 25 3-8*l.*

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers give a translation of the ultimatum propounded to the government of Mexico, by Baron Deffaudis, on the part of France. Its conditions are as follows.

1. The sum of $600,000 to be paid before the 15th of May, on board any French vessel of war in sight of Vera Cruz, to be distributed by the French government among the Frenchmen who have sustained wrongs in Mexico. These are arranged in three classes. 1. Those who have been plundered, or had property destroyed, during the civil disturbances. 2. Those who have had forced loans imposed upon them. 3. Those to whom justice has been refused, or who have been wronged by unjust and arbitrary decisions.

2. General Gomez, who ordered the execution of two Frenchmen in Tampico, Messrs. Denwinsent and Saussieu, to be deprived of his grade, and to pay $20,000 to the families of the victims.

3. Col. Pardo, commandant of Cohma, for assaulting and wounding M. G. Dulany, to be deprived of his commission, and pay $9,660 to M. Dulany.

4. Senor Tamayo, judge of Mexico, for his unjust sentence against M. Lemoine, to be deprived of office. M. Lemoine to be released from prison, and be paid an indemnification of $2,000.

5. The sum of $50,000 to be paid the families of the Frenchmen murdered in Arenzingo.

The various sums above specified to be paid in addition to the gross sum of $600,000, mentioned in the first article.

The Baron Deffaudis farther requires that "The Mexican government will bind itself in the most precise and solemn manner, under the condition on the other hand of the most perfect reciprocity, with respect to its agents, citizens, commerce and navigation on the part of France.

"1. To secure constantly in the territory of the republic, to the diplomatic and consular agents to the commerce and navigation of France, the enjoyment in all respects of the treatment of the most favored foreign nation, excepting, however, certain rights, personal and political, reserved by the constitution of the country to the citizens of the new republics formed in the ancient Spanish America.

"2. Not to impose in any case, in future, upon the subjects of his Majesty, either contributions of war of any kind, or taxes equal or analogous to them, known by the denomination of Empressitos ferzosos, whatever might be their destination.

"3. Lastly. Never to curtail in the least the legal faculty which the French citizens have hitherto enjoyed, to trade in retail in the same manner as the Mexicans, without granting to the former sufficient indemnifications."

The impression was that the Mexican government would finally accede to the terms proposed. A commission had been appointed, and left Mexico for Vera Cruz, to treat with the Baron on board one of the blockading vessels. The secretaries of state and of war were at the head of the commission.

TEXAS.

The committee on foreign relations, in the Senate of Texas, has reported a resolution instructing the President to withdraw, respectfully and unconditionally, the proposition submitted to the government of the United States for the annexation of Texas to this Union.

The following is the resolution, as reported by the committee:

The committee on foreign relations having had under consideration the situation of the question of annexation, as it now exists between this government and the government of the United States, deem it proper to submit the following preamble and resolution to the consideration of the Senate.

Whereas, the proposition which has been made by the government of Texas, for annexation to the confederacy of the United States of America, has been met by that government with views and propositions very discouraging, presenting obstacles and difficulties at present insurmountable, and involving the consequent postponement of any action on the subject on its part to a period to be determined by future contingencies—thus leaving the people of Texas exposed in the meanwhile to all the trials incident to their infant condition; and whereas, a great and unhappy excitement is now prevailing among the people of the United States on the subject of slavery, which appears to be partially kept up by the proposition referred to—a result not anticipated from a cause so innocent—therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, that the President be, and he is hereby instructed, to cause the proposition heretofore made by this government to the government of the United States, for the annexation of Texas, to be respectfully and unconditionally withdrawn, and thus in the most decisive manner refer the people of Texas, for all the future good they may hope to receive or enjoy, of social security, to their own independent and manly energies.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your committee, with the hope of its speedy passage into a law.

S. H. EVERITT, Chairman.

The report and resolution were read and laid on the table.

Letters received at New Orleans on the 27th of April, say that the report of the committee was adopted in the Senate, and would doubtless be adopted in the House also. It was reported at Houston that a principal cause of the resolution was the receipt of a letter from the Texan minister to England, announcing the conclusion of a commercial treaty with that power.

The annual communication to Congress, at the opening of the session on the 9th of April, was made by Mr. Lamar, president of the Senate, President Houston being prevented by severe indisposition from performing that duty. The message or address presents nothing of interest, but has the merit of brevity.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Files of the Barbadian to the 14th of April inclusive, and of the Berbice Advertiser to the 2nd, have been received at Gilpin's Exchange reading room.

The Barbadian assents, although with some reluctance, to the immediate termination of the apprentice system, declaring that many planters express their full conviction that the colony will thrive under the system of free labor, and that landed property has risen greatly in value. The Barbadian also says that the apprentice system grows more vexatious every year—that most of the planters avow their conviction that its termination would promote their peace of mind—and that several influential members of the legislature, in both houses, heretofore hostile to free labor, have now changed their opinions.

An article is quoted from the Demarara Gazette, in which a Mr. Crichton is said to have discovered a method of brewing ale from sugar and hops, that is not to be distinguised from the best malt liquor, and can be afforded at $5 the hogshead.

Col. Bunbury, the new acting governor of British Guiana, arrived from St. Lucia on the 30th of March, and was sworn in the next day. His inauguration speech is severely criticised by the Royal Gazette, for its copious allusions to his quarrels with the people of St. Lucia.

A subscription has been commenced in Berbice, to erect a monument in honor of the late governor, Sir James Carmichael Smyth. It was reported there that Sir Francis Head would be his successor.

The Demarara papers give a sad account of the colony, and of the demoralized condition of the lower classes. It is said too, that the plantain, the great staple of subsistence, is becoming extinct.

Measures were in progress at Berbice for the establishment of a steam navigation company.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Statistics.

Maine State Prison.—1210 days labour have been lost by sickness among the convicts, while but one death has occurred. The present number of convicts is 77, which is the average for the last 8 years. Their employments are as follows:

"In the Lime quarry, 17; Smith shops, 5; Shoemakers, 14; Wheelwrights, 7; Tailors, 8; Cooks, 2; Washers, 2; Attending sick, 1; Waiters, 2; Coopers, 10; In solitary, 1; Invalids, 6; Sick in Hospital, 2. Aggregate, 77."

"Of the whole number discharged, 81 have been returned on a second commitment. Of the 77 now in prison, 56 are Americans, 11 Irish, 7 English, 2 Scotch, 1 Nova Scotian.

Crimes for which they were committed.—Larceny, 52; Forgery, 2; Counterfeiting, 2; Burglary and Larceny, 1; Enticing a female to a house of ill fame, 1; Adultery, 2; Assault to kill, 4; Assault to ravish, 1; Maiming, 1; Manslaughter, 7; Arson, 1; Murder, sentence commuted, 1; Robbery, 1; Rape, 1."

Lake Superior.—This mighty lake is the largest body of fresh water in the known world. Its length is 480 miles, and its breadth is 161—its circumference about 110 miles, and its depth 900 fathoms. Its waters are remarkable for their unrivalled transparency. About 1000 streams empty themselves into this lake, sweeping sand, primitive boulder stones, and drift timber, which sometimes accumulates so as to form islands in the estuaries. A lignite formation, indeed, is said to be now in progress. Within a mile from the shore, the water is about 70 fathoms; within eight miles, 136 fathoms. From the above causes the lake is gradually filling up.

Consumption.—It is stated in the New York Star, that within the last thirty-three years, this disease has carried off 24,883 persons in the city of New York.

France.—At the close of 1836 there were 589 manufactories of home-made sugar in forty-two departments of France. The produce of the manufacture amounted in 1835 to 30,349,340 kilogrammes, or 29,822 tons, of sugar, and in 1836 to 48,968,807 kilogrammes, or 48,094 tons. On an average, 20 kilogrammes of beet-root are required for the production of one kilogramme of sugar.

The following is an abstract of the budget of the Minister of Finance for 1839.

RECEIPTS.

Direct taxes, viz:	
Land tax,	260,947,000 fr.
Personal and chattel tax,	55,074,000
Doors and windows,	29,379,258
Patents,	35,990,000
Other taxes,	692,000
Stamps, register dues, domains, &c.	219,580,000
Woods and fisheries,	33,055,791
Customs,	168,000,000
Indirect taxes, viz:	
Liquors, beef, &c.	83,120,000
Tobacco, sales,	81,100,000
Gunpowder, sales,	4,480,000
Other duties,	44,052,000
Post office,	42 070,000
Returns from the University,	4,436,000
Profits on coinage, &c.	70,100
Returns from Mines,	283,000
Duties on verification of weights and measures,	1,000,000
Duties on passports, &c.	50,000
African revenues,	1,800,000
Indian funds,	1,000,000
Caisse de depots et consignations,	1,200,000
Returns and profits various,	7,513,400
Total,	1,074,895,109

EXPENSES.

National debt, interest,	331,361,843
Endowments, etc.	17,014,100
General service,	20,970,629
Expense of collecting the public revenue,	121,832,341
Reimbursements, premiums, &c.	57,717,655
Total,	548,865,568

or 21,955,862*l.* This gives an excess of receipts over expenditures of 514,021,362fr., or 21,039,902*l.* which is allotted to the budgets of the other Ministers. This budget exceeds that for 1838 by 5,608,390f. or 224,335*l.* An extraordinary budget for public works, added to the above, contains receipts and expenses, each amounting to 34,420,000fr. or 1,376,800*l.*

INSPECTION OF FLOUR, IN THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1800 TO 1837, INCLUSIVE.—*Commercial List and Philadelphia Price Current.*

	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.
Philadelphia, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	474,132
New York, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Baltimore, bbls.	325,818	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Alexandria, bbls.	——	——	342,605	426,012	325,955	252,699	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Georgetown, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Richmond, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Petersburg, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Fredericksburg, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
New Orleans, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Falmouth, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.
Philadelphia, bbls.	246,330	400,814	396,066	271,397	302,203	310,333	294,280	342,250	351,517	333,764	297,206	403,876	474,076
New York, bbls.	218,452	267,365	258,902	342,855	347,876	360,511	446,611	527,700	652,032	647,525	670,202	870,585	928,280
Baltimore, bbls.	465,657	577,058	485,818	429,377	442,468	544,890	510,425	596,348	572,759	546,450	473,604	597,804	555,136
Alexandria, bbls.	176,931	233,505	208,507	171,577	102,819	133,024	170,711	178,705	140,446	146,784	156,849	187,430	193,735
Georgetown, bbls.	81,743	107,372	92,208	68,197	55,565	69,284	52,964	78,920	66,044	79,815	104,077	139,713	194,976
Richmond, bbls.	159,595	152,924	137,360	102,424	111,526	92,128	173,203	113,786	121,664	149,147	204,488	251,024	173,688
Petersburg, bbls.	59,173	56,593	55,577	38,553	28,496	54,072	37,818	30,000	17,900	50,000	60,350	72,000	80,386
Fredericksburg, bbls.	——	81,478	72,912	55,467	52,036	51,268	56,044	34,702	35,000	100,000	96,060	79,336	74,277
New Orleans, bbls.	——	——	——	120,159	114,735	100,920	140,546	129,094	131,096	152,593	157,303	133,700	360,580
Falmouth, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	46,406	51,309
	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.							
Philadelphia, bbls.	359,555	243,570	335,046	296,392	352,464	287,793							
New York, bbls.	389,617	205,683	312,003	271,511	376,029	328,399							
Baltimore, bbls.	291,393	156,165	388,342	304,976	398,833	430,107							
Alexandria, bbls.	180,267	103,030	110,620	158,552	209,470	188,746							
Georgetown, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——							
Richmond, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——							
Petersburg, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——							
Fredericksburg, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——							
New Orleans, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——							
Falmouth, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——							
	55,320	263,739	320,660	285,795	280,191	264,358							
Philadelphia, bbls.	50,000	44,604	46,868	53,222	26,810	—— *							
New York, bbls.	49,400	840,026	1,003,466	1,259,093	1,154,613	† 904,488							
Baltimore, bbls.	527,446	—— *	503,656	489,305	527,366	400,230							
Alexandria, bbls.	——	135,668	102,905	66,438	30,543	38,604							
Georgetown, bbls.	——	108,030	109,685	110,840	108,513	61,618							
Richmond, bbls.	152,772	176,739	150,788	204,151	129,131	140,984							
Petersburg, bbls.	——	392,529	309,559	361,276	337,917	214,339							
Fredericksburg, bbls.	——	——	——	——	—— *	—— *							
New Orleans, bbls.	——	——	——	——	——	——							
Falmouth, bbls.	48,000	285,795	280,191	264,358	—— *	—— *							

* No returns have yet been received.
† From May 9th, 1837, to January 1838.

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature.—This body was in session 112 days. At the session acts were passed authorizing the issue of state bonds to the following amounts, and for the following purposes:

Western rail-road,	$2,100,000
Old Colony rail-road,	100,000
Eastern rail-road,	90,000
Lowell and Nashua rail-road,	90,000

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Controllers of the Public Schools, of the City and County of Philadelphia, composing the First School District of Pennsylvania, with their accounts.

Philadelphia. Printed by order of the Board of Controllers, 1838.

REPORT.

The Controllers of the Public Schools present to their fellow citizens, their twentieth annual report. The requirements of our school law are fully complied with by a yearly statement of the number of pupils under their charge, and of the expenses incurred in supporting the schools. In the present year this has been done in three different instances—to each House of the Legislature, and to the Superintendent of Common Schools, whose able and comprehensive report is now before the public.

It is to be presumed, however, that a more detailed account of the transaction of the Board, as heretofore, will be acceptable to the community so deeply interested in the proper management and absolute success of the system of public instruction in this First District.

A retrospect of the present year will exhibit greater activity, larger expenditure, increased accommodations, more numerous pupils, and in all departments more important results than have characterized any previous period—abundant means, aided, to a munificent extent, by the enlightened liberality of the State Government, enabled the Controllers to extend their permanent improvements in new edifices, and in rebuilding and enlarging their former school houses, as well as in carrying out several of the plans of former seasons for the establishment of primary schools, of the high school, and of adding to the number of efficient teachers in the large grammar schools. The aggregate amount of expenditure appears very large—but when duly analysed and applied to its distinct objects, presents a result at once striking and satisfactory. Whilst by far the greatest portion has been invested in valuable lots and well finished and enduring buildings, the residue will be found to have sufficed for the instruction of at least seventy thousand pupils throughout the whole year, at an average cost, including books, stationary, fuel, &c. of $4 75 per scholar, or $1 18¾ per quarter.

The following table furnishes a correct distribution of the scholars at present in the care of this board:

SCHOOL HOUSES.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
SECTION FIRST.				
North Western,	272	267	255	794
South Eastern,	227	225	247	799
Locust Street,	291	200		491
Lombard Street (colored)	190	251		441
Model School,	184	196	257	635
Schuylkill School,	120	137		257
SECTION SECOND.				
Third Street School,	233	169		402
New Market Street,	220	197		417
Colored School,				139
SECTION THIRD.				
Catharine Street,	286	299		585
Reed Street,	222	222		444
Carpenter Street,	182			182
SECTION FOURTH.				
Buttonwood Street,	286	294		580
Fair Mount,	100	95		195
Francisville,	86	73		159
SECTION NINTH.				
Moyamensing,	300	250	248	798
SECTION TENTH.				
Master Street,	264	244	381	889
Palmer Street,	251	196		447
Sixty Primary Schools, averaging each ninety scholars,				5,400
Outer Sections, estimated at,				2,946
	3,712	3,315	1,388	17,000

The entire number of primary schools contemplated by the Controllers has now been established, amounting to sixty, and containing, it is believed, nearly six thousand scholars. The wise policy of this measure continues to manifest itself; and the effects produced by it, not only in gathering up those infants and very young children who would otherwise receive no instruction, but in relieving the larger schools from pupils who have hitherto only embarrassed the teachers, and the more advanced learners, are striking, and have been noticed with especial approbation by the committees of our Legislature at their recent visit.

Since the last report the board has succeeded in procuring a spacious lot in an eligible and central situation for the purpose of the high school; the cornerstone of this building was laid on the 19th day of September, 1837, and it is expected that it may be completed, and the school organized during the coming summer. To this structure the liberal grant of funds by the state during the season of 1836–37, has enabled the Controllers to add a most important and valuable improvement, in the construction of an Astronomical Observatory, and in a collection of instruments superior in character and finish to most, if not to any, now existing in our country. Some of these have been ordered and are now in the course of preparation in Europe.

A simple enumeration of the buildings erected or improved will exhibit sufficiently the great gain in this department of preparation for enlarged usefulness, and explain the chief cause of our augmented expenditure.

The Model School has been entirely rebuilt on an improved plan. A thorough repair of this house, which was the first constructed by the Board, had become indispensable; but, in making the attempt, symptoms of decay were discovered, which led to a determination to rebuild the whole.*

In the first (city) section, a lot has been purchased, and a large school house erected in the extreme southwestern part of the city plot, near to the increasing population on the Schuylkill, and a portion of ground in Sixth street, in front of the Lombard street school, heretofore occupied by ruinous frame tenements, at once dangerous and offensive to that establishment, has been secured by the Board. Class rooms have also been put up in the same section, at the Locust street and North Western schools, affording enlarged accommodations for Primary and Infant schools.—The directors of the second section (Northern Liberties,) under the authority of this Board, have built another substantial and spacious house, on the most improved plan, in New Market street, and also added an extremely neat and convenient class room to their Third street school house. In the third section (Southwark) the Reed street school has been completed, and there has also been erected a new primary school room, in connection with the Catharine street house. In the ninth section, (Moyamensing) a suitable class room has been erected at the Fitzwater street school house.

A very extensive and beautiful structure has also been raised by the directors of the tenth section, on Palmer street, sufficient in its different departments, for the reception of seven or eight hundred children, which is now opened and occupied. The amount of cost of all these improvements will be found detailed in the account of the Board, and the charge for real estate is also debited with about four thousand six hundred dollars, paid in extinguishment of ground rents in the third and ninth sections on school lots, originally so taken up. It is believed that in no instance has the wants of the several sections been anticipated by these provisions, as every school house is completely filled as soon as it has been opened. It is highly gratifying to observe an increased attention amongst our citizens to the business of education, and a cheering incentive to redoubled efforts is found in the conviction that the system is rapidly moving onwards to general acceptance and complete success. Several thousand pupils have been added to our schools during the last year, and a disposition is manifested by many to avail themselves of their advantages who have hitherto neglected or avoided them.

The conduct and condition of several of the schools has been essentially changed by the employment of additional teachers at suitable rates of compensation, and although the expense of some are considerably increased thereby, there is reason to believe that the advantages gained in higher and more general instruction to the whole of the pupils is more than commensurate with advanced charge.

At the commencement of the monitorial system here, it will be remembered that one teacher aided by monitors from amongst his own pupils, was considered sufficient for the care and government and instruction of three hundred children. The fullest experience has induced the Controllers to question the efficiency of this arrangement, which they think cannot be defended on any but narrow and parsimonious views. Wherever a crowded school existed under that organization, it was found that a very large portion of the scholars rarely or never received direct instruction from the master himself, but were thrown entirely under the care of juvenile monitors often incompetent and always indifferent to the improvement of their fellows. The effort now made is to furnish even at considerable increase, of pay an adequate number of well qualified teachers to a suitable proportion of scholars, so as to secure to each child a due share of instruction from his teacher, and also by mingling male and female teachers in every school, to obtain the peculiar benefits to be derived from the presence and influence of females, in every school, male or female. As to the result of this experiment and the expediency of making it general, the Controllers reserve a positive opinion until time and practice warrants its expression. A constant endeavor is also made to keep pace with improvements in teaching in different branches to be introduced, and in the adoption of the best books as they appear, always keeping in view that the utmost that can be hoped for is to furnish to the pupils of these schools, the foundation of a plain substantial English education, and to those only who can devote future years to it, the complete course of instruction which the Board hopes to accomplish by the due organization of the high school.

If to the mass of the children entered in their schools, they succeed in imparting the groundwork of plain and substantial education, with correct views of moral and religious obligation, much will have been gained, and this foothold once secured with one generation fixes to all future time the lever of universal education upon a fulcrum from which neither avarice, ambition or popular violence, can ever displace it.

It is needless here to specify the particular course of instruction pursued, as every reader of this report has free access to the schools, and the most cordial invitation to visit them at all times. They are open to inspection, and daily inspection by the public is courted. Printed lists of the books selected by the Board are in the reach of every one, and the daily practice and use of such books may be seen—the exercises of the classes, and the manner, deportment, and qualification of every teacher can be examined into by all who feel sufficient interest in these schools to visit them. The Controllers renew their oft-repeated invitation to their fellow citizens to come and see and judge for themselves.*

The amount of receipts and expenditures for the year will be found detailed in the annexed report of the county Auditors, duly made to the Court of Common Pleas according to law. From an inspection of this statement it will be seen that one hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-one cents have been paid by the Controllers, of which sum ninety-seven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars sixty-nine cents, is to be charged to new school houses, and thirteen thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifty-six cents to other real estate, making a total for land and buildings, of one hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars twenty-five cents; to school furniture, thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars ninety-seven cents, school expenses six thousand and eighty-six dollars sixty-six cents, to salaries of teachers twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars forty-two cents, to general expenses ten thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars twenty-seven cents, to primary schools thirteen thousand seven hundred and one dollars seventy-two cents, whilst the outer sections have drawn for children placed at county schools the sum of nineteen thousand three hundred and five dollars ninety-two cents. The sum received from the State as the proportion of this district, including its share of the $500,000 appropriated for school houses, was eighty nine thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars fifty-one cents.

In the early part of the last session, the legislature was invited by this Board to appoint a committee to visit and inspect the public schools of this city and county. The intelligent gentlemen to whom this duty was assigned, unfortunately arrived in town during the Christmas vacation, when the schools were all closed. Some of them, however, remained here after the re-opening, and visited a number of the schools of different classes. Their reports to the Senate and House have since been published, and are strongly expressive of the gratification they experienced from the inspection, and their conviction of the value of the system in the densely peopled sections of the district, as well as of the correct and judicious administration.

The Controllers have stated much more than they had ventured to hope for at the commencement of the past year. They congratulate this community upon the rapid progress made in the establishment of a sound, practical and expansive system of general education, upon which, as our sheet anchor, rests the present welfare of ourselves, the maintenance of our liberties, and the destinies of our posterity. They once more renew the cordial and sincere invitation given in their last report, to every citizen, to join his efforts to theirs in advancing the cause of universal public instruction, to give to it a liberal portion of his time, his labor, his means, countenance and encouragement, to commend it in his prayers to the fostering care of that Great Being whose mighty protection has been most signally extended to this his native land, in her darkest hours, and whose guardian care, if the signs of the times speak truly, was never more needed than at this moment, to raise our people through all our borders, from the degrading and ruinous consequences of *ignorance* in all its countless evils and fatal delusions.

On behalf of the Controllers.

THOMAS DUNLAP, Pres't.

Chamber of the Controllers, Philadelphia, 1838.

* The prosecution of this work evinced the prudence of the decision, for in taking it down, all the girders of the second floor were found to be entirely decayed inside, owing to the injudious manner in which they had been put together, and in removing them some would not support their own weight, but broke in the process. The opinion of those skilled in the strength of buildings was freely given that the risk of serious accident was much greater than had been apprehended by the board, although some settling of the floor had been observed. The new building and furniture is adapted to the improved mode of instruction.

* This board holds itself exempt from reply to anonymous slander. Respect alone, for a community which for twenty years has confided to its care thousands of its juvenile members, now induces a deviation from this rule. Recently two respectable journals of this city, *one a religious paper*, have been induced to give circulation to an assertion that the Controllers "*by resolution had excluded the holy scriptures from the public schools*," This is an ABSOLUTE UNQUALIFIED FALSEHOOD, without the slightest shadow of pretence to rest on. If not prompted by malice, it is the offspring of culpable and wilful ignorance, for any one of the Controllers, or of a hundred sectional directors, in every part of the district, could have undeceived the libeller, if charity to inquire had equalled the willingness to slander. The direct reverse of the allegation is the truth. The Old and New Testament have been, and now are, "*by resolution*," class books of these schools, as may be seen by printed lists of books, authorized by the Controllers, hung up in the grammar schools. One candid editor, who had thus been deceived, when informed of the mistake, convinced himself by instant inspection of the nearest school, and immediately corrected the error. It is matter of regret that *ignorance* should thus recklessly prefer grave and unfounded charges, which a few moments of candid investigation would utterly disprove.

SCHOOL FUND—1837.

No, 1—GENERAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance to the credit of the School Fund, January 1st, 1837, as per statement for the year 1836.		$61,086 26
Amount of order No. 508, outstanding January 1st, 1837, since cancelled.		14 00
Amount received from Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq. Superintendent of Common Schools, in Pennsylvania, being the proportion of the State appropriation for the year 1837, allotted to the First School District, as per act of Assembly, passed June 13th, 1836.		89,536 61
Amount passed to the credit of the School Fund by the County Treasurer, being the balance of requisition made by the Controllers on the County for school purposes for the year 1836, as per act of Assembly passed the 9th day of February, 1835.	13,333 30	
Amount passed to the credit of the School Fund by the County Treasurer, on account of requisition of $56,000, the sum reported by the Controllers to be necessary to defray the expenses of the Public Schools, for the current year, as per said act of Assembly.	46,666 66	59,999 96
		$210,636 73

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Orders drawn by the Controllers on the County Treasurer for account of Public Schools during the year 1837, viz.		
For High School, (unfinished) including purchase of Lot.		$31,652 50
For Schools on the Lancasterian System, as per statement No. 2, viz.		
New School House, including lots and rebuilding Model School House.	65,508 19	
Real Estate, being additions and repairs to School Houses, and purchase of additional ground.	13,703 36	
School Furniture.	1,375 97	
School Expenses.	6,586 66	
Salaries and Teaching.	28,949 42	
	$116,123 80	
General expenses.	10,846 27	126,970 07
For Primary Schools.		13,701 72
For Schools not on the Lancasterian System, as per statement No. 2.		19,305 92
Balance, viz. in County Treasurer's hands, January 1st, 1838.	19,642 43	
From which deduct amount of orders included in the above expenditures and outstanding.	635 91	
Amount of receipts over expenditures.		19,206 52
		$210,636 70

STATEMENT No. 2.

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Schools on the Lancasterian System, viz.	New School Houses.	Real Estate.	School Furniture.	School Expenses.	Salaries of Teaching.	Total.
For Model School	5,500 00	8 42	17 50	195 01	2,684 57	8,405 50
For First Section	7,333 33	7,266 11	321 06	2,513 18	9,731 62	29,165 30
For Second do.	19,586 39	1,016 88	89 14	594 82	2,549 17	23,836 37
For Third do.	9,546 80	1,297 51	692 38	1,364 08	4,020 28	16,943 05
For Fourth do.	4,061 87	682 98	44 87	561 58	3,017 97	8,369 47
For Ninth do.	1,575 80	3,060 88	46 75	733 15	2,618 63	7,975 21
For Tenth do.	15,964 13	370 78	164 27	624 84	4,301 18	21,431 10
	$65,508 19	13,703 56	1,375 97	6,536 86	28,949 32	116,123 80
General Expenses*						10,846 27
						$126,970 07
High Schools						31,652 50

For Schools not on the Lancasterian System, viz.

	Teaching.	
Fourth Section, (outer)	2,205 52	
Fifth Section	2,036 40	
Sixth Section	7,129 74	
Seventh Section	4,571 03	
Eighth Section	669 98	
Tenth Section, (outer)	2,693 55	19,315 92

	School Furniture.	Expenses.	Teaching.	
For Primary Schools	1,669 69	3,710 33	8,321 70	13,701 72
Total amount of Expenditures				$191,630 21

* The Item of General Expenses includes payments made by Controllers on account of Model and Sectional Schools, for stationary, printing, advertising, premiums, fuel, salary to Secretary, County Auditors and other incidentals.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

The Auditors of the County of Philadelphia respectfully report, that they have carefully examined the accounts of the Controllers of the Public Schools, and compared them with the vouchers produced in support thereof, and submit the foregoing statement as the result of the same.

J. PLANKINTON.
WM. MACFERRAN.
WM. J. BEDLOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13th, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL.

From Coleman's Report on the Cultivation of Wheat.

MANURES FOR WHEAT.

Land among us can seldom be found too rich for wheat; but the enriching manures may be applied in too great quantities; or in an improper condition; or at an improper time. The feeding of plants is as imperfectly understood as the feeding of animals. As with animals, so with plants, we know that they cannot live without food, and their vigor and fruitfulness depend much upon the quantity and quality of their food. But how it is taken up, and by what means elaborated and distributed, remains as yet, in a great degree, among the deep secrets of nature.

Manures are of two kinds—putrescent, animal, or such as are supposed to furnish directly the food of plants; or active, such as excite either the organs of the plant to receive, or the powers of the earth to prepare this food to be received, or by themselves educe from the substances, with which they come in contact, the means of sustenance and growth for the vegetables to which they are applied. The former class consists of animal or vegetable substances in a state of putrescence or decay, the latter of mineral substances capable by their action of rendering these vegetable and animal substances soluble and receivable.

The application of green and unfermented manures has always been prejudicial to wheat crops. We know that the food of plants cannot be taken up unless it is reduced to extreme fineness or rendered soluble. This is applicable to all plants. If green and unfermented animal or putrescent manure be applied to wheat, it is always advisable to plough it in deeply, so as not to be reached by the roots of the plant until it has undergone some degree of decomposition. If, however, the manure be completely fermented and decomposed, it may then be safely applied, by being spread on the ground and harrowed in. It is desirable, however, in general that the manure should be applied to the crop wheat.

LIME.—The presence of lime in some degree in the soil seems essential to the growth of wheat, and in a degree to the perfection of any plant. A very minute portion of lime is always found in the wheat plant. Some portion of lime likewise is found, it is believed, in all soils, excepting those composed entirely of decayed vegetable matter like peat, or of pure silex or sand. In the most productive soils for wheat, lime is found in the form of a carbonate; and the permanent value of a soil for grain crops may be in a degree determined by the presence of lime. In Europe the analysis of the best soils gives 25 to 30 per cent. of carbonate of lime. We shall soon be favored with the analysis of the soils of our own state, from our learned geological surveyor.

Lime is not, however, the food of plants. It is not a mere stimulus to the plant. The most reasonable theory is, that it causes the dissolution of other substances in the earth; and prepares them to become the food of plants, or to yield that substance which constitutes their food. As lime itself does not constitute the food of plants, this explains why lime alone does not enrich a poor soil; and why, where it has been applied in excess and without the addition of other manures, it for a time impoverishes a soil.

A new theory of vegetation has been suggested by some distinguished European philosophers, which professes to approach nearer to a solution of this great mystery than has yet been reached. "A new substance has been discovered in all soils and manures, which is denominated *humin* or *geine*. It has been found likewise in all barks; in saw-dust, starch, and sugar. Humin is a substance not unlike carbon, for which it has hitherto been mistaken. It combines with the salts and forms the humic acid. There is a strong analogy between humin and other nutritive substances, such as gum or fecula. It forms a humate with an alkali, which is very soluble in water. All substances which contain carbon are dissolved in the water of vegetation through the means of humin; and the dissolved mass is taken up by plants as food. Humin in combination with lime, ammonia or potash, also becomes soluble in soils or dung. Humic acid and carbonic acid gas, mixed with water, according to this discovery, constitute the chief food of plants. Every description of manure is only valuable in proportion as it contains these substances."

Lime causes the evolution or extraction of this matter from various substances. Potash leads to similar results, and with more power than lime or bone manures; and night soil and all animal manures are supposed to furnish humin or geine in abundance. In respect to night soil or human excrement, a discovery has been made in France which promises valuable results. The charcoal procured from burning wood, peat or coal in close vessels has been mixed with it in the form of a fine powder, which operates to disinfect it of all offensive odor; and reduce it to a powder, which is portable and may be easily distributed. I have seen this process perfectly effected in the course of an hour. Manures in a decomposed and fermented state are said to supply this humic acid much more abundantly than in a crude or fresh state. In what precise condition they are applied must be a matter of farther inquiry and experiment; and depend somewhat on the mode of their application. If designed to be spread broad-cast and ploughed in, experience seems decidedly in favour of applying them in a green and unfermented state; but it is as well decided that green and unfermented manure should never be brought in immediate contact with the roots of a growing plant.

The rules for the application of lime to the soil are of more immediate importance to the farmers than any further discussion of the theory of their operation.

Limes are found of various qualities from their different measures of combinations with siliceous, argillaceous, or magnesian earth. Magnesia is found combined with some of our lime-stones in considerable quantities, and when in great amount is deemed prejudicial to vegetation. The quality of our various lime-stones is of great importance; and this will soon be furnished to us by the highest authority. Lime may be applied to soils for two objects. The first to make a permanent change in the nature of the soil, as for example to render a clayey soil less adhesive, and make it friable. In this a very abundant application would be required; and at the present prices of lime and of land would be an experiment not likely to be undertaken by many of our farmers.

The second object is to afford immediate aid to vegetation. In this case, if we had means of reducing the lime-stone to a fine powder without calcination, it might at once be advantageously applied and with permanent benefit. This has been done by an intelligent observer in West Stockbridge. He has obtained the ground stone in the form of a fine powder from the mills and shops for sawing and planing marble. The usual form in which lime is to be applied among us is in a calcined state, and with a view to its immediate effects. In order to apply it advantageously, it must be either air-slacked or slacked with water. It may be slacked with water in the field, and distributed immediately while warm; or mixed with mould, in the proportion of one bushel of lime to five of mould, and spread in that form; in which latter form it is perhaps, more likely to be equally diffused. It may be mixed with peat earth; but in this case it should be allowed a considerable time for fermentation, in order to render the vegetable matter of peat soluble and to extract from it the proper food of plants. But it must not be mixed with animal or putrescent manure. Its effects in such case are to destroy the animal matter, and leave only the woody fibre.

The effects of lime, whether applied in a caustic or an effete state, either air slacked or water slacked are not very different. The heat imparted to the soil by its application when warm would undoubtedly be to a degree beneficial. It should be applied on the surface of the soil, and merely harrowed in. It has a constant tendency to sink into the soil; and its operation is wanted in the vegetable mould which is at the surface. In regard to the quantities to be applied there are great diversities of practice. In England, upon soils comparatively destitute of calcareous matter, from 100 to 600 bushels have been applied; the last quantity, however, with injury to the land for some time. The English consider that 300 bushels are ordinarily a proper dressing for an acre, and this is applied at once; very much larger quantities have been applied, but the advantages of such copious liming are not always a compensation for the expense.

MARLS which contain a good quantity of lime, are of great value in ameliorating soils; and operate in improving soils and supplying calcareous matter, though not in the active and immediate manner in which lime operates.

POTASH, or vegetable alkali, is stated to be of more value than lime in producing the humin, which is deemed the essential food of plants. Some value it at a much higher rate. It has been applied at the rate of from fifty to a hundred pounds to an acre.

LEECHED ASHES AND SOAPBOILERS' WASTE are esteemed a most valuable manure. A good deal of lime is ordinarily mixed with them; and they abound in vegetable alkaline matter, which is highly favourable to the crop. They should be spread upon the surface and harrowed in. From fifty to one hundred bushels can be safely applied to the land, though few farmers will feel that they can afford the application at the prices at which they are at present held. I have used them with great advantage; and one great advantage from the use of bone manure and ashes is that they do not introduce weeds into the soil. The farmers on Long Island often import leeched ashes from New England for their wheat lands; and, as they say, with much advantage. They must not be too often repeated on the same land.

BONE MANURE, in the form of dust, or small pieces, and dust intermixed, is a most valuable manure. It contains a large proportion of phosphorate of lime, which has always proved a most efficient aid to vegetation. Forty bushels of crushed bones, or twenty-five bushels of bone dust, to an acre, have been found as efficient as a much larger quantity; and no advantage whatever has come from doubling this amount. Bone dust mixed with ashes has been highly efficacious. The best method of application is to mix them with mould, or barn-yard compost; and if for grain crops spread and harrow them in lightly; but it is essential that they should undergo a degree of fermentation before they are applied to the land; and that the land to which they are applied should be dry. The lands on which bone manure has been found efficacious have been light, dry and sandy soils; upon clayey or heavy soils it has not been useful. If for immediate effect, the bone dust is to be preferred; if for permanent improvement, the crushed bone. At the only mill known in Massachusetts, which is at Roxbury, the manufactured article contains a good deal of the dust mixed with the crushed bones. It is sold here, we understand, at 35 cents per bushel, and large quantities are on hand to be supplied.

The application of lime, too, should never be made but in dry weather, and when the land is dry; as otherwise it is apt to be formed into a mortar, which is not easy of solution. Lime applied in any form to the land, it is to be remembered, is not an enricher of the soil; and therefore if lime alone should be applied for a succession of years, and all putrescent or vegetable manures be omitted, the land would be losing instead of advancing in fertility. It is merely a preparer or evolver of the food of plants.

LUXURY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.—The luxury in dress and entertainments exceeded all belief: we are but paltry personages in comparison with those barbarians of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Then were seen at a tournament a thousand knights attired in a uniform robe of silk, called *cointise*, and on the morrow they appeared in new vestments equally magnificent. (*Mat. Paris.*) One of the dresses of Richard II., King of England, cost thirty thousand marks of silver, (£20,000.) (*Knighton.*) Sir John Arundel had no fewer than fifty-two complete suits of apparel for his own person, of cloth of gold, or of tissue.

Holinshed's Chronicle.

At another tournament, sixty superb horses, richly caparisoned, and led by an esquire, first filed off one by one, preceded by trumpeters and minstrels; then came sixty young ladies mounted on palfreys, magnificently attired, each leading by a silver chain, a knight armed at all points. Dancing and music formed part of these festivities. The king, the prelates, and the knights, danced to the sound of viols, bagpipes, and *cheffonies.—Chateaubriand's Essai sur la Litterature Anglaise.*

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